The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1844. No. 2250.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LAETMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle-brook;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN FROST, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.- No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

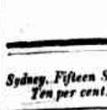
In the Country—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

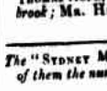
FIRST VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE Clipper Schooner *WANDERER*, 131 tons, will sail with all possible dispatch. For freight or passage, apply at the office of Morley and Steele, Bathurst-street, or to Mr. M. Josephs, Commercial House, George-street. 1362

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

A REGULAR TRADER.

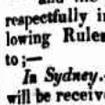


THE fast-sailing packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, Arthur Devlin, Commander, lies at the Queen's Wharf, positively This Day, Wednesday, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN ALGER,
1024 468, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,

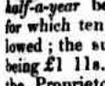
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.



THE fast-sailing A 1. brig, *CALYPSO*, 106 tons, Charles Harrold, commander, lying at the Queen's Wharf, will return to Launceston without delay. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depot,
Corner of King and George Streets.
July 26. 1198

PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND



THE superior after cabin of the A1 fast-sailing brig *JOHN DALTON* is still disengaged, and a family wishing for such an excellent opportunity of proceeding to England are requested to apply immediately to Captain Denton, on board; or to
718 W. FANNING.

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

THE Chairman and Board of Directors hereby give notice that Interest on Deposits will be discontinued at this Bank from and after the 1st day of August next.

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, July 23. 1108

BANK NOTICE.

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, a General Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at Mr. Samuel Lyons' Upper Rooms, on Wednesday, the 31st July instant, at one o'clock precisely.

T. W. SMART,
Manager.
Sydney Banking Company,
Sydney, 10th July. 503

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of the above establishment is REMOVED to the first floor of Mr. Clint's premises, in Hunter-street.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Acting Secretary.
July 30. 1267

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. WRIGHT begs to acquaint her friends that she purposes opening a Seminary for the education of young ladies, at No. 9, Jamison-street, on the 1st proximo.
July 26. 1032

A LADY of the highest respectability, having completed the education of her two daughters, will be happy to receive as day pupils, nine young ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of education, including French. Terms, £2 2s. per quarter. Apply to H. W., at the *Herald* Office. 1276

DAGUERREOTYPE.
69, HUNTER-STREET.

Immediately opposite the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.

MR. G. B. GOODMAN begs to apprise the public, that the Daguérréotype Building, at the rear of his residence, 69, Hunter-street, being completed, is now open to the public.

The price of a portrait is 21s., including a handsome gilt and morocco frame. 145

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Nineteenth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:— Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, China, Batavia, Singapore, and India; List of Ships in Harbour; The Hon E. Murray. Commercial Remarks; The Wool Market; Price of Java Produce; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Sydney Price Current, &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto.....	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX
Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

TO NEW ENGLAND GRAZIERS

THE M'LEAY RIVER STEAM WORKS are now in full operation, and are capable of steaming down any number of cattle or sheep; also, the patent Salting Machine has been proved to answer well for salting, likewise preserving meat perfectly FRESH, so that it will keep for many years without risk of spoiling or losing its juicy qualities.

TERMS.

For steaming down and refining the tallow of cattle, 9s. per head.

For steaming down and refining the tallow of sheep, 9d. per head.

For salting, or curing fresh, 0½d. per lb.

Casks at cost price.

Payment may be made in tallow, hides, or skins for steaming and refining the tallow, and in beef for salting or curing.

The proceeds of cattle or sheep will be sold by the Sydney agent without any charge for commission; and it will be evident that it is to the interest of the proprietors of the works to obtain the highest prices for the tallow, beef, &c, produced from their establishment

The new line of road from New England to the M'Leay River, commencing at J. Macdonald, Esq.'s, Commissioner of Crown Lands, is 110 miles, with excellent and abundant grass and water, and quite practicable, wool drays having travelled the whole distance without any impediment.

M'Leay River, July 1. 906

MANEROO.
SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	Woolpacks
Flour	Sheep shears
Tobacco	Seaming twine
Salt	Boots and shoes
Soap	Blankets and rugs
Soda	Slops of every description
Corrosive sublimate	
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins, wool, or tallow, delivered at the township, taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. GILL AND WHITE are reluctantly compelled to inform travellers up and down the country, that the numerous calls made of late at their House for accommodation for the night have been such as seriously to interfere with the arrangements of their establishment. They therefore trust that no offence will be given to any individual, when they beg to refer them to the Inn at Murrurundi (conveniently situated in their road), where the accommondation is good, and charges moderate. Messrs. G. and W. trust the necessities of the times will appear a sufficient warrant for the insertion of this notice.

Bickham, Page's River,
July 1844. 639

BULL'S HEAD LIVERY STABLES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

T. A. JOHNSON, livery stable keeper, begs to inform the public that he has removed from opposite the Police Office, in George-street, to the Stables lately in the occupation of Mr. Dixon, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, where he continues to carry on business as usual. Every attention paid to horses at livery. Carriages, saddle-horses, and gigs to let. 506

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,
6491 Corner of King and George-streets.

THE undersigned having been requested by a number of respectable settlers to act as their agent for the sale of Hay, (instead of entrusting it to their servants, as formerly) intends to devote his time during market days, for the sale of hay and other colonial produce, to those settlers who may entrust him with the sale of it. It will be the study of the undersigned to conduct such sales, and all business entrusted to him, on such fair and equitable principles as will give satisfaction.

THOMAS B. HUMPHREY.
Counting-house, Hay and Corn Market,
Sydney, July 20.

P.S.—Particular attention will be paid to see the Teams loaded and sent out of Sydney with despatch. 1001

FOR SALE, a recently imported high-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, of five-horse power—a very superior article. To be seen at Wilson's Wharf, where further particulars may be learned. 923

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has received during the last eight years, and to inform them that, in consequence of ill health, he has disposed of the whole of his interest in the business lately carried on by him, as a Bookseller and Stationer, together with the Stock-in-trade, to his late assistant, Mr. W. A. COLMAN, for whom he solicits the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon himself; feeling assured that Mr. C. will, by strict attention to business, and keeping a constant supply of the best articles, do everything in his power to merit their support.

JAMES TEGG.
George-street, Sydney, July 8.

W. A. COLMAN announces to his friends and the inhabitants of the Australian colonies, that he has purchased the entire Stock-in-trade of Mr James Tegg, Bookseller and Stationer, (opposite the Barrack-gate) Sydney, and hopes, by strict attention to their orders, keeping a well selected stock, and moderation in his charges, to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed upon his predecessor.

W. A. C. feels confident that an experience gained in one of the first wholesale houses in London, together with the knowledge of the colonial business, (acquired during a period of six years at the head of Mr. Tegg's establishment) combined with the opportunities which he has of importing at the lowest price, will enable him to keep up such a regular supply of Books and Stationery, as to justify his hopes of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with a portion of their patronage.

Sydney, 485, George-street,
Opposite the Barrack-gate,
July 23. 1072

MILD APERIENT, OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

For Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Headaches, &c.,

PREPARED BY
A. FOSS,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
Pitt-street North, and Corner of George and Park Streets, Sydney.

THESE pills are strongly recommended as one of the best medicines for bilious complaints, viscid concretions, disorders of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, and sick headaches, so prevalent in this colony, occasioned by indigestion through free living, intemperance, and the various affections incidental to the climate of New South Wales.

The peculiar efficacy of these pills is, in promoting a due secretion of bile, a redundancy of which frequently produces heartburn, giddiness, nausea, headaches, loss of appetite, and rejection of food. They will be found highly beneficial in all dyspeptic affections, spasms in the stomach and bowels, by which the functions of the viscera become impeded.

These pills require no confinement, or alteration of diet; being free from all *mercurial preparation*, there is not the slightest fear of taking cold during their operation; and, assisted by moderate exercise, will promote a healthy action of the liver, and remove those obstructions which generally produce the above complaints: in fact, they stand unrivalled as a family medicine.

The salutary effects produced in all cases for which they are recommended, render them worthy the notice of travellers in particular, and of persons who experience unpleasant sensations in the morning after immoderate indulgence in the luxuries of the table. 7783

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE SALE OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE,
CHINA, GLASS, IRONSTONE-CHINA AND EARTHENWARE;
TOGETHER WITH
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SOFT GOODS, AND SUNDRIES.

THE Undersigned having recently taken those extensive premises, 427, GEORGE-STREET, near King-street, and incurred considerable expense in fitting them up, so as to enable him conveniently to offer his large importations of the above-mentioned goods, in any quantities, and to suit all descriptions of buyers, respectfully solicits the inspection of the TRADE, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and others, who will find every article sold at this establishment of first-rate quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

WOOL and TALLOW will be taken in exchange for goods, at the full market value, or Cash Advances made on favourable terms, on all produce consigned for sale to the correspondents of the undersigned, Messrs. Fielden, Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool and London.

R. M. ROBEY.

N.B.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade, country-storekeepers, and shippers.
Sydney, May 25 92

NOVELTIES WILL NEVER CEASE.

A SPLENDID lot of Ladies' white jean and French coutil Stays have just been received at the "BEE HIVE," and will be offered, for the first time, this morning, Monday, July 29th, at prices infinitely below their real value.

ONE CASE OF SILK HOSIERY, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's black, white, and fancy silk hose and half-hose, in every variety, and having been purchased for cash at prices considerable below their value, will be sold a great bargain.

2274 PARASOLS, in gingham, plain silk, in black, brown, green, blue, and drabs, fancy figured and striped satin, and shot gros de Naples in pagodas, pekins, and dowagers, altogether forming a very choice assortment; and as they must be sold out with the rest of the stock, C. N. has marked them at considerably lower prices than heretofore.

ALSO,

SILK UMBRELLAS, a very extensive choice, at half the usual price.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON would remind his customers, that he cannot protract the selling off of his stock more than one month, at the end of which time it must come to hammer, so that all parties desirous to save money should lose no time in calling at the

"BEE HIVE"

And purchase their goods at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE
FOR
CASH ONLY AND NO ABATEMENT.
Sydney, July 27. 1296

BEST PEARL SAGO.

AN excellent substitute for oatmeal, and recommended by the faculty as highly nutritious, only
Two-pence halfpenny per Pound.
ROBERT PORTER,
1344 424, George-street.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
EDE'S MARKING INK,
FOR WRITING ON LINEN.

WHOLESALE and retail Agent for New South Wales.
W. A. COLMAN,
(late Tegg.)
1307 485, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.
FOR CONVENIENCE.

TO BAKERS, GROCERS, SETTLERS, &c.

THE undersigned begs to inform the above-mentioned parties, that he has, for their convenience, taken a store at Brickfield Hill, three doors north of the "Baldfaced Stag," where he will in future carry on the wholesale business of Flour, Bran, &c.

J. O. WASCOE,
Miller and Factor,
Hill's Mill, Woolloomooloo.

N.B.—Wheat and Spices ground on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
July 19. 926

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
ENDERBY'S PATENT EUROPE CORDAGE, of sizes
Six inch coir warps
Ships' spars and anchors
Brass swivels
Copper coolers, and two large vats
Four hundred deals, half-inch cuts
Chance Brothers' best crown window glass
House and ships' water-closets
Force pumps
LIME JUICE

ALSO,

One thousand bushels prime Van Diemen's Land and South Australian wheat.
A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt-street, July 29 1324

WOOLPACKS & WOOLBAGGING
Three-bushel bags, and tarpaulings
One of Galloway's wool presses.

ALSO,

One thousand pairs stout 9-4 Witney blankets, at 8s. per pair
On sale, at the stores of
A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt-street, July 29. 1325

TO MILLERS, BAKERS, &c.
Ex CALYPSO, from Launceston.

THE CARGO of the above brig for Sale, viz.:—
Three thousand bushels Wheat
Skins, Malt, Case Gin, and Tobacco.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depot, King and George streets
July 26. 1197

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.
6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

THE undersigned will purchase, for cash, Bills on England, in full sets, either Bank Bills, Bills drawn under Letters of Credit, or accompanied by Bills of Lading.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
651 Fort-street.

CAUTION.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby caution any person or persons from purchasing, in any way whatever, a flock of sheep of Martin Kelly, now of Mundonan, near Yass, and late in the employ of Mr. Thompson, of that place: the said sheep being lately the property of the said Mr. Thompson, and the same having been sold to me by the said Martin Kelly.

CHARLES QUAIL.
Swan Inn, Yass, July 25. 1261

TO FLOCK OWNERS.

WANTED, by a thorough *practical man*, a situation as Superintendent, who would be willing to identify his interest with the proprietor, and receive his salary from the nett profits. Reference can be made to a gentleman of high respectability and of established experience. Apply to S. M., *Herald* Office. 1171

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a Housemaid, who can produce good testimonials of character. For address, apply at the *Herald* Office, or to Mrs. Beaver, St. James's Church, King-street. 1277

WANTED, a housemaid. None need apply who cannot produce respectable references as to character, &c. Apply to Mrs. Saul Lyons, Pitt street. 1336

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, on Tuesday Evening, the 16th July, from Mr. Caulfield's Inn, Solitary Creek, one MAIL BAG containing three letters. Any person finding the same will receive the reward of one pound; if stolen, the above reward of five pounds will be given on conviction of the offender, on application to the undersigned.

MESSRS. PERRY AND HADLEY.
Contractors.
Penrith, July 26. 1256

£2 REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Estate of John Blaxland, Esq., M.C., on the Lower Wollomb. Brook, a BAY MARE, about fourteen hands high, branded S JC on near shoulder, and F T on off shoulder; one hind leg white, long tail, has a lump under throat, white saddle-marks on back,—aged.

The above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to conviction of the party or parties, if stolen; or to the restoration of the mare, if strayed.

REUBEN BUTLER,
Tenant.
Ferdwich, July 26. 1333

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

TO RENT, the large family mansion lately occupied by Robert M. Campbell, Esq., J.P., to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and suitable out-offices. Apply to Lieutenant R. Sadleir, Liverpool; if by letter, post paid. 1069

GOULBURN.
ONE POUND REWARD.

STOLEN or Strayed, from a run near Mr. James Grovenor's, *Golden Fleece*, Yass Road, a mouse-coloured Horse, rising four years old, branded L under the mane, near hind foot white, supposed to be gone towards Sydney; whoever will deliver the same, or give such information as will lead to his recovery, to Mr. William Reynolds, Goulburn, or Mr. James Grovenor, Yass Road, shall receive the above reward.
1107 JOSEPH SILERAA.

STORES TO LET.

THE Offices and Stores lately occupied by Mr. R. Wood, opposite the *Herald* Office.
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
July 4. 259

WHARF AND STORE TO LET, in the best part of Darling Harbour. Rent moderate. For further particulars enquire (if by letter post paid,) of the undersigned, next the Commercial Bank.
1114 W. A. DOBSON.

TO LET, a handsome two-story (stone) Villa Residence, on the banks of the Parramatta River, at Bedlam Point, opposite the Red House. The steamers to and fro stop several times daily; the neighbourhood is respectable, and the air salubrious; it is scarcely two miles from the Church at Kissing Point (nearer Sydney). It contains seven rooms, including a dining and drawing-room, servants' pantry, kitchen, poultry-yard, &c. The principal rooms are lofty, and open with French windows on to a raised verandah, commanding a fine view of the river and its bays. It is distant from Sydney about five miles by water, and seven by land; there is a good garden, stocked with fruit trees, and plenty of water, with an extensive run for a cow, &c., fenced in. Can be entered on immediately. Rent, £50 per annum.

ALSO,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

To Let, a neat Cottage, close to the above, commanding similar views, containing five rooms and two attics. The two sitting-rooms open on to a raised verandah; and good garden, stocked. It has a poultry-yard, stable, a good run for a cow, &c. Rent, unfurnished, £25 per annum.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Stubbs, at his Mart, King-street, or Mr. Birnstingl, jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney. 7562

TO BE LET, to a respectable tenant, the well-known old established Hotel, "THE ROSE INN," West Maitland. Possession will be given on the 1st October. One of Thurston's best full-sized BILLIARD TABLES, with all the latest improvements, can be had with the hotel, on liberal terms.

ALSO,

All those extensive premises lately in the occupation of Joseph Chambers, Esq., Solicitor, well adapted either for the residence of a respectable family or a first rate place of business, being situated in the best part of West Maitland, between the Commercial Bank and Mr. Bourne Russel's stores. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Ledsam, Auctioneer, West Maitland, or to

A. & S. LYONS,
Pitt-street.
Sydney, July 23. 1078

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, PLATED WARE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, &c.

BEING THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF RICHARD ALLEN, ESQ., DECEASED.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions from the Executor of the late Richard Allen, Esq., to sell by public auction, upon the premises, Bathurst-street East,

THIS DAY, THE 31ST JULY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of
Chairs
Tables
Sofas
Looking-glasses
Dining table
Loo table
Book cases
Mahogany four-post bedstead, with green damask furniture
Mattresses
Oil cloth
Shower bath
Medicine chest
Chimney ornaments

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A very superior brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard."
A very powerful toned Seraphine, by Ellard and Sons, Dublin
One powerful musical box (very fine), playing four Overtures
One ditto ditto, playing eight Airs
One Violin, supposed "Cremona," in case
Fine large drum, in case

SILVER PLATE AND PLATED GOODS,

Table spoons
Dessert ditto
Table forks
Dessert ditto
Gravy spoon
Marrow spoon
Decanter stands
Pint mugs
Tea spoons
Coffee pot, teapot, sugar basin
Cream ewer, candlesticks, &c.
About 100 volumes Books

ALSO,

A very ingeniously constructed model of a FORTRESS, mounted with 37 Long Guns and one Mortar. This curious piece of mechanism can be moved without the slightest chance of injury.

AFTER WHICH,

Kitchen furniture and utensils.
Terms at sale. 1049

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 18, Charlotte-place, on the Evening of

THIS DAY, 31ST JULY,

The most valuable and extensive collection of Books ever yet offered to the public in this colony.

The Sale to commence each evening at Seven o'clock precisely,

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Friday morning, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where the books are now open to the daily inspection of the public. 1158

SPLENDID SERVICE OF SILVER PLATE,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

MR. JOHN BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney, on

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 2ND AUGUST,

A rich service of Silver Plate as follows, viz.—
One Louis XIV. silver coffee pot
One Louis XIV. silver sugar basin and cover
One antique silver cream ewer and cover
Two chased silver butter coolers
Thirty-six King's pattern silver handled table knives
Twenty-four King's pattern silver handled dessert knives
Two pairs King's pattern silver handled large carvers
Two pairs King's pattern silver handled small carvers
One pair King's pattern silver handled round-of-beef carvers
Eighteen King's pattern silver spoons
Eighteen King's pattern silver table forks
Eighteen King's pattern silver dessert spoons
Eighteen King's pattern silver dessert forks
Two King's pattern silver gravy spoons
Eighteen King's pattern silver tea spoons
Four King's pattern silver sauce ladles
Six King's pattern silver salt spoons
One King's pattern silver butter knife
One King's pattern silver sugar tongs
One King's pattern silver chased cheese knife
One King's pattern silver sugar sifter
Seven King's pattern silver wine labels.

AFTER WHICH,

A handsome assortment of plated ware.
Terms at sale. 1237

MESSUAGE AND LAND AT PORT MACQUARIE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, by order of the Mortgagee, at the Auction Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on

TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

All that parcel of Land situate in the Town of Port Macquarie, in the Colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement twenty perches, or thereabouts, being part and parcel of Allotment number one, of Section number four, and bounded on the North by Clarence-street, commencing at the north-eastern corner of the said Allotment, forty-one feet six inches on the west, by a line running South two chains on the South, by a line running East, forty-one feet six inches, and on the East by a line at right angles to the East line two chains to the commencing point, and which said Allotment, known as Allotment number one of Section number four, was sold as Lot number ten in pursuance of Advertisement of 22nd September, 1835, and granted to one Thomas Constant Paggett Morton, by Deed Poll, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Bourke, bearing date the 8th day of February, 1836; together with the Capital Messuage or Tenement, out-offices, and all other erections and buildings erected and built on the said parcel of Land.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, George-street, Sydney, or to the Auctioneer.

Terms and Conditions at Sale. 1295

STOCK-IN-TRADE WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

TO CLOSE JOINT ACCOUNTS.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 468, George-street, adjoining Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms,

THIS DAY, JULY 31.
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Three hundred pairs moleskin trowsers
Two hundred and seventy-five pairs white cantoon trowsers
One hundred and fifty pairs black, blue, and drab cassimere trowsers
Thirty pairs worsted cord trowsers
Fifty pilot coats
Fifty moleskin jackets
Fifty blue cloth jackets
Two hundred fancy satin vests
Four hundred fancy cassimeres and Valencia vests
One hundred coloured vests
Fifty silk plush vests, with sleeves
Seventy dozen superior duck trowsers.
Twenty dozen superior duck frocks and jackets
Fifty dozen blue and red serge shirts
Fifty dozen regatta shirts
Twenty dozen striped and white Guernsey frocks
Three bales of very superior blankets, 10, 11, and 12¼
One case shawls, new patterns
And a variety of prints, sheetings, gold bands, &c.

Terms at sale. 1298

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. H. DAVY will sell by auction, at the rooms, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office,

THIS DAY, 31ST INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One case regatta shirts
One trunk gents' white shirts, linen collars and fronts
One ditto boys, ditto ditto ditto
One case cotton handkerchiefs
Superfine blue broadcloths
Grocers' twine
Clothes lines
Forty flitches prime colonial bacon
Prime colonial cheese
Two cases Wilkie's wine and table biscuits
Four cases semilina
One case macaroni
Three cases salt fish
Assorted slops and clothing
Cases red herrings
Shot belts
Twenty chests hyson skin tea
One case superfine pot paper
Blankets
Saddles and bridles
Prime pork
Tailors' buttons

With a great variety of articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms, Cash. 1348

TAYLOR'S PORTER, IRISH PORK, AND PRIME MESS BEEF.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 31ST JULY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Thirty casks Taylor's porter
Ten casks Irish pork
Ten casks prime mess beef.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 1336

EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.
THE GREATEST SALE OF GENUINE AND VALUABLE CURRICLE, CABRIOLET, BRITZKA, CARRIAGE, GIG, AND SADDLE HORSES,
EVER BROUGHT TO THE HAMMER IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSISTING OF

BROOD MARES, FILLIES, HORSES, COLTS, AND YEARLINGS,

Bred by Isaac Shephard, Esq., of Kissing Point, and now to be sold by that gentleman's order,

BY MR. STUBBS.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions in anticipation of the wishes of buyers who are aware of the great profits derived from the Export Trade of Good Horses, and the probable rise in the market of the Indian Empire, to announce the present sale as comprehending a selection of all that can fall within the compass and advice of the best instructions recently come to hand from competent persons, and in whose judgment there can be no mistake.

The sale will take place at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

As per muster, first taken in March last, viz:

BROOD AND OTHER MARES, AND THEIR NAMES:

No.	
1	Young Peg
2	Bandy Filly
3	Chestnut Grey
4	Old Chestnut Poll
5	Bandy
6	Pigeon Toe
7	Sprightly
8	Wild Mare
9	Light Bay Mare
10	Bay Cleveland
11	Brown Peg
12	Young Grey Mare
13	Wild Grey Mare
14	Little Grey
15	Young Peg's Baldface
16	Young Sprightly
17	Fanny of Kissing Point
18	Wild Bay Mare
19	Young Snip
20	Old Clydesdale's Bay

In foal to "Suffolk Trotter," sire the celebrated "Old Suffolk Trotter," imported by Mr. Charles Smith.

FILLIES, ONE TO THREE YEARS OLD

No.	
1	Pet Fanny
2	Young Grey Polo
3	Star Mare's Filly
4	Black Bet's Chestnut
5	Chestnut Bald Face
6	Young Peg (1)
7	Bright Bay Mare's Filly
8	Whiteface Brown
9	Whitehead's Lively
10	Whiteboots
11	Old Grey Mare
12	Whiteface
13	Bay Whiteface
14	Young Peg (2)
15	Young Grey Poll
16	Wild Mare's Filly
17	Lame Mare's ditto
18	Young Chestnut
19	Chesnut Whitefoot
20	Old Diamond
21	Little Grey Mare
22	Wild Grey ditto
23	Old Grey Poll
24	Black Whitehead's

Great number handled.

FINE BRED COLTS, ONE TO FIVE YEARS OLD, VIZ.,

No.	
1	Chestnut Pony
2	Pet Foal
3	Black Snip
4	Bay Whiteface
5	Grey Mare's Colt
6	Old Peg's ditto
7	Wild Chestnut Mare's ditto
8	Light Bay Mare's ditto
9	Brown Mare's ditto
10	Lame Mare's ditto
11	Old Diamond's ditto
12	Bandy Mare's ditto
13	Chestnut Poll's ditto
14	Light Bay Mare's ditto
15	Sprightly's ditto
16	Wild Mare's ditto
17	Young Star's ditto
18	Wild Grey Mare's ditto
19	Pet Fanny's
20	Old Poll's Colt
21	Hollowback's ditto
22	Black Whiteface's ditto
23	Billy
24	Cleveland
25	Tommy
26	Young Chestnut
27	Pet Fanny's yearling
28	Browny's ditto
29	Miss Goodwin's ditto
30	Pigeon Toe's ditto
31	Light Bay Mare's
32	Sprightly's ditto
33	Little Bay Mare's ditto
34	Young Peg's Baldface ditto
35	Young Sprightly's ditto
36	Old Peg's.

In foal to "Suffolk Trotter," sire the celebrated "Old Suffolk Trotter," imported by Mr. Charles Smith.

NOTE OF THE MARES.—Only two or three are stated to be aged.

NOTE OF THE FILLIES.—They are mostly two years old.

NOTE OF THE COLTS.—They are mostly well-bred, showy, gentlemanly horses.

Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue payable by approved endorsed bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, without interest, or eight per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash.

The whole will be delivered at the station, Wheo, four miles from Goulburn. 1169

160 CHOICE DURHAM COWS, WITH MAGNIFICENT STATION.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction at his Rooms, Gerge-street,

THIS DAY, THE 31ST INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

One Hundred and Sixty Head of exceedingly choice well-bred quiet Cows, nearly pure Durhams, none less than three years or over seven years of age; together with the right of an extensive Station, on the River Barwyn, not to be surpassed for its luxuriant pasturage, perfectly free from scrub, and possessing the advantages of the river running through its centre for ten miles, and watered in addition with lagoons on either side, only four miles back from the river.

On the Station is a secure stock-yard, capable of holding 2000 head of cattle, (for which number there is abundant feed), and also, a hut, dray, eight excellent bullocks, and a quantity of wheat, &c.

First-rate Bulls would be delivered with Cows, at a valuation.

Calves given in.

Terms at sale.

N.B.—The above is open to private offers up to the 25th instant. 998

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 30.—*Governor Phillip*, brig, 188 tons, Captain Boyle, from Norfolk Island, the 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. Selway, (Commissariat Department), Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. O'Brien and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mr. Pinkington, eleven rank and file of the 99th regiment, and one prisoner of the Crown.

July 30.—*Blundell*, barque, 521 tons, Captain Hunter, from the Downs 20th March, and Norfolk Island 6th instant, with surplus stores, &c. Passengers—Lieutenant Cooper, 58th regiment, Ensign Coleman, 80th regiment, Dr. Bynoe, (originally of H.M.S. *Beagle*,) 15 rank and file of the 80th regiment, and 34 rank and file of the 58th regiment, 4 women, and 6 children.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.—*Martha*, brig, Captain Walker, for Launceston, *via* Twofold Bay, with coals, &c. Passengers for Twofold Bay—Twenty men for a whaling party.

July 30.—*Ganges*, ship, Captain Macdonald, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. J. Dickson, Mr. J. S. Niblett, Mr. F. G. Hodgson, Mr. Davis, Mr. A. R. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. Bloomfield, junior, Dr. Hair, Mrs. Miller and child, Mr. and Mrs. James Flanaghan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aiken and child, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hampson and two children, Mr. Farodington, Mr. and Mrs. Grimes and child, Mr. Auchterbonne, Mr. T. T. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Neal and three children, Mr. J. Sloman, and Mrs. and Miss Taylor.

CLEARANCES.

July 30.—*William*, schooner, Captain Freeman, for Moreton Bay, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. W. Richardson, Master Howard, Mrs. Gray and child, Mr. Menzies, and Master Quin.

July 30.—*Marian Watson*, schooner, Captain Taggart, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passenger—Mr. John Allen.

IMPORTS.

July 29.—*Lady Grey*, brig, 324 tons, Captain Hawkes, from Hobart Town: 18 cases salad oil, 3 boxes sperm candles, 4 caroteels currants, 2 bales woolpacks, 3 tons hoop iron, 10 tons potatoes, 3 hogsheads brandy. Order.

EXPORTS.

July 30.—*William*, schooner, Captain Freeman, for Moreton Bay: 101 tierces salt, 1 bale blankets, 10 bundles hoop iron, Government stores; 1 hogshead colonial rum, 100 packages merchandise, W. Richardson.

The hulk of the *Pyramus*, which has been so long moored at the east side of the Cove, is about to be moved to Russell's yard at Pyrmont, where she will most probably be broken up. This originated from her having sprung a leak on Monday night, and no hopes are now entertained of being able to stop it, as the water increases in spite of all endeavours to free her.

The *Blundell* is anchored off the Dock-yard, and the *Briton* will move round to the Cove this morning.

The *Blundell* made the passage from the Downs to Norfolk Island in the short space of 107 days, having been off Sydney on the 93rd day. She arrived at Norfolk Island on the 5th instant; and the weather being very favourable the prisoners were landed in about four hours, being 210 in number, no deaths having occurred among them. One soldier died, but he was considered in a decline at the time they embarked. The following vessels were spoken by her during the passage from England:—May 25th. *British Empire*, from London to Madras, in Lat. 28° 34' S., Long. 21° 7' W. April 21st. American barque *Bolton*, 250 tons, from the Crozettes, homeward bound, with a full cargo of elephant oil, nine months out.

The *Governor Phillip* brings no news from Norfolk Island, as no communication is now allowed vessels with the shore, except in cases of emergency.

The *Mary Sharp* will not sail for London until Thursday, having been detained at the request of several merchants.

The crew of the *Bessy* arrived in Sydney last evening by the steamer *Rose*.

The cutter *Lucy Ann* has discharged her cargo of coals into the *Caroline*, for Hobart Town.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

July.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER, morn	HIGH WATER, even.
31	WEDNESDAY	6 51	5 9	8 54	9 18

Last Quarter, August 6, 30 m. past 1, P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentleman who furnished the report of the proceedings before the Paterson Bench, the accuracy of which was impugned by a correspondent who signed himself Veritas, has written a letter asserting the correctness of his report. As, however, the reporter and his impugner both preserve the anonymous, we do not think that any good would arise from continuing the correspondence any further.

Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

It is stated by one of our contemporaries that a requisition is in course of signature, for the purpose of calling a public meeting, to petition the Governor not to place any sum upon the estimates to pay for the prosecution of Messrs. Macdermott, Macfarlane, and Moore, for endeavouring to incite Mr. Lowe to fight a duel. We hope there is no truth in this report, or that if there is, the Mayor will refuse to call the meeting. The question resolves itself into this: have the people of this colony confidence in the administration of justice: if this question could be put individually to every person in the colony, the reply would be an unanimous "yes." What reason then is there for interfering. If the parties referred to have committed a breach of the law, they will be found guilty: if they have not, they will be acquitted. The question assumed a very different aspect when the Council proposed to deal with the matter as a breach of privilege: it then became the duty of every one to oppose the assumption of a power that was calculated to deal a most deadly blow at the liberties of the people; but now that the ordinary tribunals of the land are to be appealed to, whatever may be the opinion of parties as to the policy of the prosecution, we think it is the manifest duty of all who respect the pure administration of justice, to do nothing calculated to impede the progress of the case.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of Governor's Financial Message for 1844—5.
2. Hawkers and Pedlars Bill; second reading.
3. Catarrh in Sheep Act continuation Bill; second reading.
4. Customs' Laws Bill; to be further considered in Committee.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. Mr. Lord to move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the £30 jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, to Bathurst, Maitland, and Berrima.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Apprentices Bill; third reading.
2. Jury Laws Bill; third reading.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Bland to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, entituled, "An Act to declare the Town of Sydney to be a City, and to incorporate the Inhabitants thereof."
2. Mr. Robinson to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Pawnbrokers.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

1. Dr. Nicholson to move, that a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to declare Geelong a free warehousing Port.
2. Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating Marriages in New South Wales; and also, a Bill for the registration of Marriages, Births, Baptisms, and Burials, in the Colony of New South Wales; and if leave be granted, that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the Bills which may be laid before the House for effecting such objects.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Law of Libel Bill; second reading.
2. Consideration of the Petition from Geelong, praying to be erected into a free Port.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Lang to move, that a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the requisite steps may be taken for the speedy and entire separation of the District of Port Phillip from the Territory of New South Wales, and its erection into a separate and independent colony.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of the Petition from the District of Bourke, praying the separation of Port Phillip from the rest of the colony.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

1. Colonial Spirits Exportation Bill; second reading

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

1. Melbourne Corporation Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

TUESDAY.

Before their Honors Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice A'Beckett, in banco.

MAGISTRATES OF THE TERRITORY.

Aldermen Macdermott and Flood were severally sworn in as magistrates of the territory in the usual form.

SILLITOE *v.* ROWLEY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of assumpsit upon two promissory notes, made by the firm of Rowley and Hunt, and remaining overdue and dishonoured. In pleading to this action the two defendants had severed, and the former had pleaded his insolvency in bar, while the latter had filed pleas of part payment, &c., in answer to the action. To the plea of Rowley, the plaintiff had now demurred, on the ground that it was no answer to the declaration in this action, under which the firm of Rowley and Hunt, and not Rowley individually, were sued.

Mr. Windeyer, in support of the demurrer, contended, that the plaintiff had a right to come in as a claimant upon the partnership estate of the two defendants, without reference to the insolvency of a single partner: for there were many cases to show that when a firm was sued, the individuals composing that firm were virtually placed out of view, and the parties suing could not therefore be expected to know of the insolvency of any one of those individuals. The plea which had been demurred to had been filed in virtue of the 31st section of the Insolvent Act; but this section, he contended, did not apply to cases of the present nature, having been merely intended to release the estate of an insolvent from unnecessary legal expenses in cases where he was individually sued, and not to cases in which he happened to be the member of a firm sued in its collective character. If the plaintiff was entitled to judgment against the firm, he could not surely be barred by the insolvency of one of the partners, for the debt being that of the firm, and one for which the joint property was liable, it was necessary to have a verdict against both defendants, in order to bind that property.

Mr. Darvall, on the other side contended, that the plea was perfectly good, inasmuch as it was not sought by that plea to evade or otherwise materially affect the plaintiff's claim against the firm, but merely to release the estate of the insolvent from the burthen of unnecessary costs of action. The 31st section of the Insolvent Act, under which this plea had been filed, had for its object the release of an insolvent estate from all law expenses, upon the principle that after the sequestration the creditors of such insolvent might come in and prove the amount of their several claims if they thought fit without additional expense. This being the case, and the claim of the present plaintiff being clearly one which might have been so proved against Rowley's estate, the plea must be sustained. The whole share of an insolvent partner in the joint stock property would be devoted after his sequestration to meet the claims against him, and this in good end could be attained by joining the insolvent with the solvent partner in the present action. The plaintiff, however, could not by this means be deprived of his money, as a *nolle prosequi* could be entered with reference to the insolvent partner, and the action pursued against the other defendant, a judgment against whom would have virtually the same effect as a judgment against the firm.

Mr. Windeyer urged in reply that the firm, and not the defendant Rowley in his individual capacity, having been sued, the plaintiff could not be presumed in law to know anything of such individuality, and must therefore possess a clear right of recovering against the whole firm in its collective capacity.

The Court decided that the plea was a good one, and must therefore be sustained. The Insolvent Act distinctly declared that no action should be brought against an insolvent for any debt or demand proveable against his estate, and as this debt was one that would have been so proveable, it was quite open to the insolvent to plea in bar as he had done. No hardship would be thrown upon the creditor by this view of the case, as he would be able to recover against the solvent partner; but upon the latter the matter might press heavily as he would be compelled to meet the whole demand without a contribution from the insolvent member of the firm.

HARRIS *v.* BROWN.

This was a special case, in which certain points of law declared by the Prothonotary, in virtue of an order by one of their Honors, was to be argued before the full Court; but the plaintiff having declined to appear, the Court gave judgment for the defendant upon the application of Mr. Windeyer, who appeared on behalf of the latter, and produced an affidavit of the plaintiff having declined to appear.

CARLYLE *v.* COXEN.

In this matter it had been mutually agreed between the Counsel on either side to take the opinion of the full Court upon the points of law arising out of the case. The subject matter of the application was a petition by W. B. Carlyle for a compulsory sequestration of the estate of Charles Coxen, on the ground of his having committed an act of insolvency by executing an assignment of his estate and effects. For the purposes of the argument, it was admitted that the deed of assignment, executed by Coxen and by the trustees appointed under such deed, was not executed by a majority in number and value of the creditors before application had been made for an order of compulsory sequestration, and the question therefore for determination was whether an assignment of this nature should be held good as against an application under the Insolvent Act, before it was rendered complete by the signature of a sufficient proportion of creditors, or whether until actually perfected in this manner it should be inoperative against dissenting creditors, and should lay the insolvent open to the chance of having it alleged as an act of insolvency, and made use of as a ground for a compulsory sequestration.

Mr. Windeyer appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Foster for the insolvent; and after a lengthened argument between these gentlemen, their Honors took time to consider the case preparatory to judgment.

Court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of A. B. Spark, an adjourned special meeting: John Adamson, of London, £75 17s. 2d.; Berry and Wollstonecraft, £195 11s. 7d.; the representatives of E. L. Adams, deceased, £420 17s. 2d.; A. A. Gower, London, £3498 5s. 4d.; Thomas Burnell, of London, £165 16s. 7d.; Isabella Pitcairn, England, £223 17s. 1d.; R. Campbell, jun., £116 13s. 4d.; Robert Nichol and Co., of London, £167 3s. 3d., not admitted.

In the estate of R. G. Dunlop and Co., an adjourned special meeting was held, and again adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

R. C. Gordon, a special meeting, at noon.

MEETINGS FOR TO MORROW.

R. G. Dunlop and Co., an adjourned special meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Good, an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.

PETITIONS FOR COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.

A petition was filed yesterday, by Lesslie Duguid, praying for the sequestration of Cyrus Matthew Doyle, of Maitland, settler; summons returnable on Wednesday, August 14.

Another petition was also filed by David Jones, John Jones, and Stephen Nutter, for the sequestration of Mary Ann Brunker, of Newcastle, widow; summons returnable on Wednesday, August 14.

New Insolvent.—The following schedule was filed yesterday: Alexander Andrews, of George-street, grocer: Debts, £97 12s. 3d. Assets—personal property, £60; outstanding debts, £19 14s. 10d. Balance deficiency, £17 17s. 5d., exclusive of bad and doubtful debts amounting to £14 12s. 3½d. John Morris, official assignee. The above insolvent obtained his certificate on the 21st March last. The following note is appended to the schedule lodged yesterday: "I have been compelled to place my estate in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, in consequence of my having been sued in the Supreme Court and a judgment by default obtained against me, at the suit of William Barnett, grocer, on my promissory note for £46, £20 of which I had paid him before the same became due, namely, on the 11th July instant. I was sued on the following day. Signed, Alexander Andrews."

Insolvency Business.—The Supreme Court will sit to-day, at the usual hour, to dispose of such insolvency business as may be brought before it.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the members and friends of the Benevolent Society was held yesterday evening, pursuant to notice, in the St. James's Infant School (formerly known as the Old Court-house), in Castlereagh-street. At the time appointed for the meeting there was but a scanty attendance, but before the business commenced (shortly after half-past seven) there were about one hundred persons present.

The Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and President of the Benevolent Society, was called to the chair.

A letter was read from Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice, (enclosing a cheque for £5 5s. towards the funds of the Society), excusing himself from attending the meeting, on account of ill health. A letter was also read from Mr. Justice Stephen, and from the Attorney-General, apologizing for their absence, on the ground of urgent public business.

Mr. M'Leay said, that he had now, for the nineteenth time, the honour to meet the public at the annual meeting on behalf of the Benevolent Asylum, and those who had been in the habit of attending those meetings would know that he was not accustomed to make long speeches, however he might be able or inclined to do so. He was glad to see so many present as there were on this occasion, as from the number of other meetings of various kinds which had been fixed for this evening, he did not expect so numerous an attendance. He would not detain them; but would at once call upon the Secretary to read his Report.

Alderman Allen, Secretary to the Benevolent Society, then read the Report, which was a somewhat voluminous document. From this Report, it appeared that the state of the society's funds at present is satisfactory, there being a balance of £3123 13s. 4d. in the Treasurer's hands; but the Report points out that of this sum upwards of £3000 has been received during the last two years of unclaimed "poundage money,"—a source of revenue not likely to continue; while, on the other hand, the public contributions, in amount of subscriptions, and collections at churches, &c., had fallen off somewhat above £600; and the Government had intimated that the contribution of £2500 per annum from the Commissariat chest would be diminished at the rate of £250 per annum, until it was altogether done away with. The Report at the same time pointed out that there had been greatly increased calls on the Institution. The number of inmates on the 30th June, 1843, was 370; on the 30th June, 1844, 409: of these 409, there were 294 of the convict population, now, however, holding tickets-of-leave, or free by servitude. The whole number of inmates for the year 1843 was 1221; this year there were 1276—890 men, 311 women, and 75 children: of these 182 died in the house, 623 were discharged by the Committee; 33 had absconded; and 15 had not returned after leave of absence given. At the present time there were in the house 82 persons between 70 and 80 years of age; 11 between 80 and 90; 5 between 90 and 100; and there were also 37 blind, and 35 paralytic. The Report contained the whole of the correspondence between the Government and the Committee of the Society as to the amount of assistance to be granted to the society; and also correspondence relative to the relief afforded to the families of distressed operatives within the last year. The Report set forth, that in order to ensure efficiency, cleanliness, &c., considerable alterations had been deemed necessary in the house, and the sum of £727 8s. 8d. had already been expended. Still further alterations were required, and the Committee recommended them, and after that, they recommended that the balance in the Treasurer's hands should be invested in Government Debentures or some other security which would ensure a permanent revenue to provide for the wants of the institution when the assistance hitherto granted by the Government should be altogether withdrawn.

The accounts of the Treasurer to the Society, as audited by Alderman Macdermott and Major Christie, were read by the Secretary.

The Rev. Dr Lang moved, that the Report now read, with an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, and a list of the benefactions and subscriptions, be received and adopted, and printed for general circulation. He had much pleasure in proposing this resolution; he was sure that no institution in this colony deserved the support of the public more than the Benevolent Society; on account of the excellent management of the affairs of that Society by those to whom it was intrusted—as well as on account of the benefits which the Society had conferred upon the public. We are told that "the poor we have always with us," and it did appear that it was a regulation of Divine providence that wherever there was exceeding wealth and prosperity on the one hand, there should be also exceeding poverty and misery on the other. This was exemplified by the present state of the father-land. While misery and poverty—never before equalled—were experienced in England and in Ireland, such, on the other hand, was the accumulation of wealth, that the income arising from it would pay off the National Debt, enormous as that debt was, in two years and a-half. With all this wealth, however, it was estimated that there were four millions of the population of the mother-country living on public charity; and every year this evil was increasing. As this colony advanced in wealth and prosperity on the one hand, so also would poverty and distress increase on the other; and it was therefore the duty of the people of this city and of this colony, to provide against such evils. Even now, if such an Institution as this did not exist, there must and would be an amount of mendicancy, of pauperism, a number of public beggars, such as would be perfectly intolerable to the community at large. He had before alluded to the excellent management of this Institution, and he did consider, that it had been such, from the first origin of the Institution, as to entitle those concerned to the confidence of the public. He could speak of the management in this way, without incurring a charge of egotism, although he was a member of the Committee, for other engagements had prevented him from attending frequently; still in attending as frequently as other occupations would allow him, during the last twenty years, he had formed the opinions of the excellency of the management, and of the great benefits conferred on the community by the Institution, which he now expressed. He would allude particularly to the services of the Secretary of the Society, to those of the medical gentlemen who had gratuitously afforded their time and labour, and amongst them, especially to the honorable member for Sydney, Dr. Bland, whose attention, ever ready, to the poor had proved so great a benefit. This institution had hitherto prevented the incubus of pauperism from weighing down this colony, together with other evils; and if the public did not support the institution, they would only expose themselves to the infliction of poor laws, which had proved an intolerable grievance at home. Nor was this the only benefit, the effects on the morals of the community were most important; fraudulent beggary could not prevail; every case of alleged poverty, when the parties applied for relief to the Society, was carefully investigated, and if found to be a case of real distress, the Society afforded such relief as it could; at the same time, the independence of the distressed was preserved, such an independence, at all events, as it was desirable to encourage; all attempts of sturdy beggars to impose on the charity of the public were opposed by the Committee, and those who were really in need alone received relief. In late days, during the extraordinary distress which had prevailed amongst all classes, this Institution had been found most valuable. The Society had not only afforded relief in ordinary cases of distress; but it had given sustenance to those families, the heads of which were unable, from the prevailing circumstances, to procure work or labour for their hands. True it was, that the assistance so given by the Society, was to be paid for out of the public funds of the colony; but it must be remembered, that every day the calls on the Society would increase, and every day the means of meeting those calls would be diminished: for they were told authoritatively that the assistance afforded by Government hitherto would be gradually withdrawn. At the same time there was an increasing population, there would be more who would require to be admitted into the Asylum, and there would be many more who would require relief as out-pensioners. Again, he would urge on them that, as it appeared from the Report there was not even now sufficient accommodation, that more was required and recommended, therefore the present flourishing condition of the funds of the Society would not excuse any relaxation on the part of the friends of the Institution in the promotion of its objects, and in providing funds to carry out those objects. By providing those funds they could alone hope to escape from an assessment for poor-rates, which would prove as intolerable here as it had in the mother country, and lead to the same moral degradation as had resulted there from the system of poor-laws.

Mr. A. Sillitoe seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Alderman Allen read a series of Rules for the Society, sundry amendments having been made on the original Rules, which were proposed for adoption by the meeting, by

Alderman Macdermott moving, "That the meeting accepts these Rules as the Laws of the Benevolent Society, and agrees that henceforth its affairs shall be regulated and conducted according to them." In moving this resolution, there was little necessity for observation, as very few amendments had been thought necessary in the Rules which had been in operation for nineteen years past, which showed the wisdom of those who drew them up at first. The principal alteration was with respect to the medical profession; making the office of medical adviser elective, the medical officers to go out in rotation; but to be re-elected if their constituents thought proper.

The Rev. Mr. M'Kenny seconded the resolution, and entered at some length on the history of the Society. It had first been brought under his notice nineteen years ago, when he landed in this colony; he then was impressed with the idea that the Society was a good one, and every succeeding year had confirmed him in this opinion. He would not consider the subject as one of a selfish nature—to support the poor, lest greater evils should come; but he would say, that it was not only a duty but a Christian privilege to support them. Reference had been made to the favourable state of the funds of the Society, but it should be taken into consideration that it was only a matter of chance that the funds were in such a state; had it not been for the poundage money, the Society's accounts would not have shown anything approaching to prosperity, if they had not rather shown symptoms of the adversity which had so universally prevailed of late. The ordinary funds had fallen off to a large extent; a few years hence the Society was to receive no more assistance from the Government; but still the claims upon the Society would not diminish. Meanwhile, he would call upon every one to contribute to this Society; better this than to give to public beggars—he was sorry to see that they were increasing. Whether blind, or pretending to be blind, or maimed in any other way, it would be better that the citizen should refuse to give anything at his door, and while refusing, to say—"I recommend you to the Committee of the Benevolent Society—here is a recommendation." In subscribing to the funds of the Society, so as to empower him to give such recommendation, the citizen would be sparing himself, and also his fellow-citizens; whilst if he gave to the beggar, he would perhaps only be affording money to be spent in the next public-house, to add again to misery and poverty.

The Rev. Dr. Cowper moved the next resolution: "That this meeting respectfully present its grateful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor for his ready attention to the affairs of the Society during the past year." In support of this resolution, he would refer to the letter which had been read in the Report of the Secretary of the Committee; there His Excellency had shown himself not only desirous of the welfare of the Institution, but of the community at large; and while His Excellency communicated, as he was obliged to do, the orders of his superior as to the future assistance to be granted by the Government to the Institution, His Excellency had done so as early as he could, in order that the Society might be enabled by other means to provide those funds for which in former years they had depended upon the Government. The Governor had shown his regard to the poor in soliciting the interference of the Society on behalf of the distressed mechanics of the country, pledging himself, so far as he could, that the Society should be remunerated; and as the Legislative Council had last year voted a considerable sum of money for the relief of distressed mechanics, he had no doubt that they would this year second the benevolent intentions of the Governor by voting a sum to cover the expenses incurred by the Society on the particular occasions referred to. The reverend gentleman dilated at some length on the merits of the management of the Society, and the advantages afforded to members of all communions by being allowed to have the minister of their choice to attend them. He concluded by recommending those present and the public at large to discourage public begging, and, while they contributed to the funds of the Society, to send all who applied to the Committee of the Benevolent Asylum.

Mr. Arthur A'Beckett seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Alderman Broughton moved the fourth resolution: "That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the various ministers of religion who have laid the claims of the Institution before their congregations during the past year, and to the members of those congregations for their liberal collections towards its funds." In moving this resolution, the Alderman expressed his regret that it had not been placed in the hands of some person more competent to do it justice than himself; but he was sure, he said, that the zeal and energy displayed by the rev. gentlemen alluded to in the resolution must be so generally known and appreciated by all as to need no comment on his part. (Cheers). Not only did the ministers of religion contribute their aid by inciting the sympathies of their congregations on behalf of the Institution, but by their attendance at the Committees, and the results of their experience which they thus brought to bear upon the purposes of the Society, they guarded in a great degree against its being imposed upon. The list of contributions which had been read at an earlier stage of the meeting proved the extent of the sympathy which the ministers of religion and their congregations entertained for the laudable views of the Institution, as the amount contributed by church collections was by no means small when the pressure of the times came to be taken into consideration. (Cheers.) There was still another, and more important service performed by the ministers of religion; for, not content with their exertions to increase the funds of the Institution, and to aid in the carrying out of its objects, they were equally attentive to the internal duties of the Asylum, promoting its order and cleanliness, and drawing the attention of its aged inmates to those divine matters which were the only consolation to their declining years, and bestowing their fostering care upon the education of the younger objects of bounty, whose numbers had of late been greatly increased. (Cheers.) With these remarks he would conclude by leaving the resolution in the hands of the meeting.

Mr. Stephen Owen, in seconding the above resolution, offered his congratulations to the meeting upon the flourishing aspect which, through the exertions of its friends, the affairs of the Institution at that moment presented. A question had arisen (he said) in his mind, which he could not forbear stating to the meeting: it was, whether the community of New South Wales had or had not established its character for benevolence? If it had, he would beg to impress upon them the necessity of maintaining that character; and if not, he would entreat them to do their best to obtain such a character as speedily as possible, for which no measure would prove so effective as a liberal support of the Benevolent Institution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy said, that as his name had not been placed among those of the proposed Committee for the next year, it had been thought to be not out of order for him to move the fifth resolution, which he would now read—"That the following gentlemen be the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year: President—Alexander M'Leay, Esq., M.C. Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. Cowper, D.D., and the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney. Treasurer—The Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C. Secretary—Alderman Allen. Gratuitous Medical Attendants—W. Bland, Esq., M.C.; Dr. Nicholson, M.C.; Dr. Wallace, and Arthur a'Beckett, Esq. Committee — Alderman Broughton, J.P.; Mr. R. Bourne; Mr. T. W. Bowden; Mr. T. Cadell; Major Christie, J.P.; Rev. W. P. Crook; Rev. J. Elder; Alderman Flood, J.P.; P. Harnett, Esq.; Captain J. L. Innes, J.P.; Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D., M.C.; Alderman Macdermott, J.P.; Rev. J. M'Encroe; S. Owen, Esq., D.A.C.G.; J. H. Plunkett, Esq., M.C.; Rev. R. Ross, M.D.; Councillor Smidmore; Rev. J. Saunders; R. Therry, Esq., M.C.; Councillor Taylor; Richard Windeyer, Esq., M.C.; Mr. Bond; Rev. John M'Kenny; and J. R. Wilshire, Esq., J.P." At that late period of the evening he would not detain the meeting by a long speech, more especially as so little had been left by previous speakers for him to say; but as it would probably be the last time he should have the honour to be present at an occasion of that kind, he thought it his duty in the first instance to express his sincere gratification at the prosperity which had attended the Institution; and, in the second, to return thanks to the respected President of the Society, and those he saw around him, for the kindly feeling which he had always experienced at their hands. (Cheers.) There was one great benefit arising out of the Institution which had not been much dwelt upon by previous speakers,—he meant the great good which had been effected for the cause of religion, in the consolation which was afforded to the older inmates of the Asylum: for although it frequently happened that when the attention of a younger person had been directed to the sacred precepts of religion, the person so instructed would, in the lapse of time, forget the importance of the duties he had been taught, it was generally found that those of maturer years retained, during the short remnant of their existence, a vivid impression of what they had been taught. (Cheers.) He was most strongly impressed with the vast importance of this Institution, and he had spared no exertions to further its objects, which he hoped would be always as well carried out as they had hitherto been. He knew not whether in the place to which he was shortly to proceed any such institution existed; but if so, he should cooperate with it most zealously: and if not, he should endeavour to procure the establishment of one—and he should be grateful indeed if its objects were so well and so earnestly carried out as the objects of the Institution whose anniversary they were then celebrating had been carried out by the people of New South Wales.

Mr. H. H. Browne, in seconding the foregoing resolution, called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that the humane operations of the Benevolent Institution had been extended not only to the poor and distressed denizens of the colony, but that it had taken under its fostering care that class of men who, to a mercantile community like that of New South Wales, were a class of the greatest importance—he meant that class of men who, until recently, were under his superintendence—the merchant seamen resorting to this port. Numbers of these men arriving from India afflicted by ague, by fever, and by the various diseases consequent upon their exposure to a tropical climate, were annually cast ashore upon this colony, and would be left to drag out a miserable existence, unknown and uncared for, were it not that this excellent Institution kindly stepped in and relieved their wants, restoring them in health and strength, to the friends and kindred they had left behind them in the land of their nativity. (Cheers.) Numbers of these men had been recommended by him to the attention of the Institution, and it afforded him extreme gratification to know that not one had been refused relief, or had failed to feel the deepest gratitude for the kindness which had been extended to him. He mentioned this circumstance, from a desire of calling the attention of ship-owners and ship-masters to the claims which the Society possessed upon their support, and he had no doubt that this highly important and wealthy class of the community would readily and cheerfully respond to the call. (Cheers.) The Committee of the past year had done their duty ably, and he had no doubt that the gentlemen appointed by this resolution as the Committee for the ensuing year would be equally zealous on behalf of the Society.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Therry rose to propose the sixth resolution: "That every successive year renders more evident the value and necessity of this Institution, and increases its claims upon the community for patronage and support." This resolution (he said) contained so self-evident a proposition as to need no argument in its support; and ever anxious as he was to avoid displeasing the ladies, he would not displease them by a long speech, which he was sure could not be very agreeable at that late period of the evening. (Cheers and laughter). He had now been present at fifteen of their annual meetings, and he was only fifteen times more convinced of the vital importance of such an institution. At these meetings there was no exhibition of dissatisfaction, for the only rivalry was, who should contribute most towards the advancement of the Society; and so satisfied were they all, that not a word of opposition was offered even to the estimates. He must say that he met sometimes in a place where the estimates were not passed over in so silent and approving a manner. (Cheers and laughter.) He hoped this feeling would still exist, and that the Society would continue to carry into effect its beneficial objects, supported in its career of usefulness by the liberal contributions of the Australian public. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bland seconded the above resolution, commenting, as he did so, upon the important results which had hitherto attended the labours of the Institution, without which an increase of pauperism must have taken place to such a frightful extent as to force upon the colony the adoption of some measure of public relief, even although it should have partaken in the cold and cheerless character of the English Poor Law system. He had no distinct or positive recollection of the working of this system; but certain it was that his most distressing and indeed horrifying remembrances of England were the cold and heartless nature of this relief. (Cheers.) In this colony relief was given with a warmth of heart, and with a discrimination which prevented imposition, while it avoided a too searching enquiry into the previous history of its distressed objects; and although the residents of the interior might be thought not to have contributed towards the support of the Institution in proportion to the aid which was extended to the distressed from the several localities, the omissions were rather owing, he should imagine, to a want of proper machinery for collecting their contributions than to any unwillingness on their part. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put and carried.

The chair was then vacated by Mr. M'Leay, and taken by the Rev. Dr. Cowper, as Vice-President, when

The Rev. J. M'Encroe moved "That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Alexander M'Leay, Esq., M.C., for the manner in which he has performed the duties of chairman to the meeting this evening." In moving this resolution, the reverend gentleman commented upon the zeal which had been displayed by the respected President of the Society, for so long a series of years in the furtherance of its objects; and the evidence of his efficiency in, the prosperity of the Society itself, and the wisdom of the rules for its guidance adopted under his administration. He also referred to the necessity of aiding the objects which the Society had in view, and pointed to the fact, that while few of those who so contributed had been affected by insolvency, a large number of those who had not contributed at all had suffered under that calamity—as a proof that the Divine blessing was the general attendant of those who stepped forward to aid the poor and distressed.

The Rev. Mr. Elder seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, all present standing at the time, as a mark of respect.

Mr. M'Leay briefly returned thanks for the honour which had just been rendered to him, remarking, that no situation which he ever held was so gratifying as that of President of this Institution, which he had held for the past nineteen years. During a residence of forty or fifty years in London, he had had an opportunity of observing the working of the poor laws, which operated as a dreadful incubus upon the land; and although some ameliorations in their operation had been contemplated of late, they must still continue to act most injuriously. How much better, therefore, was an Institution of this description, which, while it afforded the necessary relief, was the means, by its example, of promoting the establishment of others, similar in their objects and operations. One of this kind had, he perceived, been established at Maitland—another, a second, was established at Bathurst—and a third had been existing at Windsor for some years (Cheers.) He would conclude by expressing a hope that all present would bear in mind what they had heard, and if not already subscribers would speedily become so.

The meeting then separated.

THE BANKS.

General Abstract of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1844.

BANKS	LIABILITIES. Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	ASSETS. Coin.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Banks	Total Assets.	CAPITAL AND PROFITS. Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of reserved profits after paying Dividends.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	21,808 0 0	....	490 11 4	156,185 10 10	178,474 2 2	101,822 16 10	......	12 13 5	......	295,377 3 8	397,212 13 11	208,545 0 0	8 per cent.	8,340 4 0	6,240 9 4
Commercial	38,620 10 9	212 12 4	......	152,798 2 10	191,631 5 11	108,353 4 2	6,276 12 6	94 5 0	19,849 12 1	251,674 18 3	386,248 12 0	184,217 5 0	6 per cent.	7,273 1 6	6,512 4 0
Australasia	57,225 1 6	29,754 16 9	......	353,534 19 2	440,514 17 5	113,070 10 1	14,641 19 11	2,347 7 4	......	783,872 13 3	913,932 10 7	900,000 0 0	8 per cent.	27,000 0 0	87,413 1 6
Union of Australia ..	37,156 16 9	21,710 12 6	163 1 5	225,630 9 11	284,661 0 7	100,164 16 6	15,358 11 6	......	2,179 3 2	355,548 10 8	473,251 1 10	820,000 0 0	8 per cent.	32,800 0 0	62,632 0 11
Totals	154,810 9 0	51,678 1 7	643 12 9	888,149 2 9	1,095,281 6 1	423,411 7 7	36,277 3 11	2,451 5 9	22,028 15 3	1,686,473 5 10	2,170,644 18 4	2,112,765 5 0	7½ per cent.	75,413 5 6	162,797 15 9

M'Leay River.—Mr. Octavus Smith has been appointed inspector of slaughter houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered for the township of Kempsey, and district of the M'Leay River; and also keeper of the public pound established at the border police station in the M'Leay district.

SHEEP BOILING.

Accounts of two flocks of sheep steamed down at the King's Plains steaming establishment:—

	lbs.
One flock 635 mixed sheep, the property of John Maughan, Esq., of Wellington, 350 wethers and 50 ewes—25 lbs. each	10,000
One ditto inferior, 103 wethers, 132 ewes,—12123-235 lbs. each	2,948
	12,948
600 wethers, bred by Robert Leighton, Esq., Guyong,—21 lbs. each	12,600

Fire Insurance.—A preliminary meeting was held on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a Fire Insurance Company, when various resolutions were passed recommending the formation of a Company on the mutual principle, with limited liabilities, something like the Gotha Association, an account of which appeared in the *Herald* a few weeks since. A committee was appointed to make arrangements and receive applications for insurances, and when £100,000 has been offered for insurances, to call a meeting for the election of directors.

Australian Subscription Library.—A special meeting of the members of the Australian Subscription Library was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of determining upon the best means of raising funds for the completion of the building. It was determined to allow one hundred and fifty of the proprietors to redeem their annual subscriptions by a payment of £10, if made within six months.

School of Arts.—A Special General Meeting of the members of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, was held yesterday evening, Dr. Nicholson, M.C., President, in the chair. A report from a deputation, appointed to wait upon the Governor, respecting a grant of land for the Institution, was read, from which it appeared, that his Excellency had pointed out three sites, either of which he was willing to grant to the Institution. One adjoined the new library, in Macquarie-street, the second, on the top of Church Hill, and the third, immediately adjoining the St. Lawrence Parsonage. Considerable discussion took place as to which of these allotments it would be most conducive to the interests of the Institution to accept; the general feeling being, that they were none of them sufficiently centrical for the erection of the building upon, although they were under great obligations to his Excellency, for his evident wish to serve the Institution. It was suggested, that a piece of ground in Barrack-lane, now occupied as a cooperage, belongs to the government, and the President was requested to ascertain the fact. It was resolved, that the final consideration of the subject should be postponed until Monday next, when a special meeting will be held, immediately after the lecture.

Sheep for Sale This Day.—Purchasers of sheep are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells this day at his Mart, at twelve o'clock, about 2618 fine woolled sheep, running at the Brisbane station, Moreton Bay district, the ewes are tupped by superior rams, and the wool has always fetched the highest average price of the day, and they will be sold without the least reserve.—*Communicated.*

Great Horse Sale.—Parties engaged in supplying the Indian market with horse-stock are particularly invited to attend the sale this day, at twelve o'clock, by Mr. Stubbs, when a picked draft of eighty, including some of Mr. Isaac Shepherd's best mares, and their progeny, will be put up to public sale without any regard of their real value being realised. Such persons as are judges enough to select genuine first-rate stock, may now purchase from this stud a lot or two that might realise a snug little fortune. —*Communicated.*

The Dredging Machine.—A petition to the Governor, praying that he will send the dredging machine to the Hunter to be employed in deepening the channel over the flats above Newcastle, is in course of signature. At present vessels drawing above five feet water cannot get over at neap tides; and as the banks are very narrow, it is said that a few weeks' constant employment of the machine would be a material benefit. As the machine has been lying idle with very trifling exceptions for the last six weeks, there can be no reason why she should not be sent where she is likely to be useful.

Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company.—By our advertising columns it appears the Meeting to take place at two o'clock this day, will have many important matters brought under consideration. Judging from past experience of such colonial bodies, one would think it almost unnecessary to urge the attention of parties interested in them,—strange to say, however, New South Wales has not much improved upon the old system of indifference or forgetfulness with respect to the duties of shareholders: instances, we regret to find, occur almost weekly, thus leaving matters of great consequence to the labours and responsibilities of the few.

Cottage Residence for Sale this Day.—The beautiful cottage of "Bradley," on the South Head Road, is to be disposed of this day, by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at his Mart, at twelve o'clock precisely. Parties in want of a convenient family residence will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity here offered, the arrangements of the house having been made with the strictest regard to comfort. It is an excellent opening for an investment, as dwellings situated in so beautiful a vicinity will ever be in demand.—*Communicated.*

Court of General Quarter Sessions.—This Court commenced its sittings on Monday, and sat again yesterday, when it was adjourned till to-morrow. It is expected that all the criminal cases will be got through on Friday, after which the appeal cases will be taken for the remainder of that day, and on Saturday.

The 80th Regiment.—Provided the fittings up of the vessels chartered to take these troops to India are completed by the 10th of August, the embarkation will take place on that day; if the vessels are not fitted up by that day, they will be embarked as soon after as possible.

A Stray Looking-glass.—On Saturday, between five and six o'clock, two men went to Mr. Kelly's, broker, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, with a looking-glass, about 4½ feet by 2, mounted in a carved and gilt frame, and told Kelly they had been sent with the glass for him to purchase it, at the same time remarking that the gentleman who owned the glass had employed them as he did not wish to have his name mentioned. After some bargaining, Kelly bought the glass for 20s., and paid the money. After the vendors had left, Kelly began to think that he had bought the glass under value, and determined to look after the men who had sold it to him. On Monday morning he observed one of them, named Richard Skinner, a licensed barrowman, and called a constable and gave him in charge. In explanation, Skinner stated that the other man, whom he did not know, called him with his barrow, put the glass on it, and directed him to sell it for what it would bring, and that after getting the 20s. from Kelly, he paid it over to the man who gave him the glass, and got 3s. for his trouble; he knew nothing more about the matter.

Bad Ones.—Yesterday, Catherine Masterton, assigned to Mrs. Paul, was brought before the Hyde Park Barrack Court, charged with drunkenness, which being a repeated offence, she was ordered to be confined in the cells for fourteen days, and returned to Government.—George Edwards, a runaway from Twenty-mile Hollow, was also convicted, and being a repeated offence, he was sentenced to be worked in irons for two years.—Patrick Lawler, assigned to Carters' Barracks, for neglect of work and insolence, was ordered to be worked on the treadmill for six weeks, and to receive fifty lashes.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HOMEBUSH RACES.

These races came off on Tuesday, 23rd instant, and two following days; the attendance on the first two days was much thinner than on former occasions; but on Thursday the course presented a very animated scene, reminding us of by-gone days. During the meeting good order was preserved on the ground, and we have the pleasure of congratulating the Stewards on the complete success which attended their arrangements. The running was first-rate, and on comparison will be found nearly equal to English time.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519715

FIRST RACE.

The Metropolitan Stakes of five sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added; three miles.

Mr. C. Robert's br. h. Lottery, 4 yrs., 9 st., (Dunn) 1
Mr. Higginson's b. g. Jorrocks, aged, 9st. 9lbs. 2
Mr. Holden's b. h. Sir Charles, 5 yrs., 9st. 8 lbs. 3

Time—5 minutes and 50 seconds.

REMARKS.—Sir Charles took the lead, at a killing pace, for the first mile and a half, when Jorrocks and Lottery challenged him; the rider of Sir Charles then pulled off, finding the pace did not suit his condition, and on mounting the hill the second time, after passing the winning post, it was very clear his chance of the race was gone; Jorrocks maintained the lead to the top of the hill, when Lottery collared him, and at the turn for the run in, was two lengths ahead; at the distance the old horse again came up, when, after a splendid race home, Lottery won by a neck. Betting—Jorrocks even v. the field, 3 to 2 v. Lottery, 3 to 2 v. Sir Charles. Condition—Lottery and Jorrocks all right; Sir Charles looked more fit for boiling down than racing, in consequence of having been amiss on two occasions within the last six weeks—he was short of work.

SECOND RACE.

The St. Leger Stakes of ten sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added. For three year olds. One mile and a half. Colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs.

Mr. Smith's ch. f. Blue Bonnet, (Marsden) 1
Mr. R. Scott's b. f. Peri 2
Mr. C. Roberts's ns. br. c. Election 3

Time—2 minutes and 52 seconds.

REMARKS.—Election jumped off with the lead; but at the turn going up the hill Blue Bonnet and Peri came up, and after a severe struggle, Blue Bonnet got the lead on mounting the hill, and was never again headed—winning by two lengths hard held, the knowing ones all abroad. Betting—Election even v. the field; 3 to 2 v. Peri; 2 to 1 v. Blue Bonnet. This is the fastest St. Leger run in Australia. Condition—Election and Blue Bonnet all right, Peri evidently wanted time.

THIRD RACE.

The Ladies' Purse of forty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age. Heats, one mile and a half.

Mr. C. Roberts's br. h. Lottery, 4 years, 9st. 3lbs., (Dunn) 1 1
Mr. Badkin's ns. br. c. Election, 3 years, 8st. 2 2
Mr. Heydon's ch. h. Young Dover, (late Topgallant) 5 years, 9st. 8lbs. 3 3
Mr. W. Hunter's b. g. Bob Sawyer, 5 years, 9st. 5lbs. 4 4

Time—First heat, 2 minutes 55 seconds; won easily by a length; second heat, 2 minutes 56 seconds; won by a length, after a severe struggle.

REMARKS.—In the first heat all got away well together, at the top of the hill it was very clear Lottery had it all his own way, Dunn having a good pull and waiting on Election; in the second heat, Bob Sawyer cut out the running for the first three-quarters of a mile, when Election went to the head; at the run in, Dunn, who had been waiting with Lottery came out, and at the distance collared Election, beating him by a length, after a severe struggle. Betting, Lottery even v. the field; 3 to 2 v. Election; 2 to 1 v. Bob Sawyer. Young Dover and Bob Sawyer both appeared out of condition.

FOURTH RACE.

The Welter Stakes of three sovereigns each, with fifteen sovereigns added, for all horses, carrying 11 st. 7 lbs.; twice round and a distance; gentlemen riders.

Mr. Hewer's ns. b. g. British Yeoman, late Paris Colt, 5 years, (Mr. Hewer) 1
Mr. Badkin's ns. b. g. Escape, 6 years 2
Mr. W. O'Connell's b. h. Benedict, 5 years 3
Mr. Heydon's ch. h. Young Dover, late Top-Gallant, 5 years 4
Mr. M'Culloch's ns. blk. h. Steersman, late Bullock, aged 5

Time—5 minutes 40 seconds; won very easy.

REMARKS.—Steersman went away with the lead for the first two miles, at a rattling pace, closely followed by Escape and Benedict. At the top of the hill, the second time round, the British Yeoman, who had been waiting, came up, went to the head, and was never caught, winning easily. Betting 3 to 2 v. Young Dover, 3 to 2 v. Escape, 2 to 1 v. Benedict, 2 to 1 v. Steersman. The condition of all was decidedly bad. The British Yeoman will prove a dangerous nag in better company.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.

The First Hack Stakes of ten sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, for all horses, carrying not less than 8 st.; heats once round; the winner to be sold for twenty sovereigns, if demanded in the usual way; post entrance.

Mr. W. Hunter's b.g. Bob Sawyer, (Heley) 1 1
Mr. Badkins's ns. Larry, late Romeo .. 2 2
Mr. Johnson's Mooktum 4 3
Mr. Foster's Emi .... 3 dr.

Won easy,—the winner claimed.

SECOND RACE.

The Second Hack Stakes of five sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of one sovereign each, heats once round; catch weights.

Mr. Holden's Grasshopper 1 1
Mr. T. Robert's ns. Creeper 4 2
Mr. Foster's Emi (bolted) 2 0
Mr. Healey's Stockman (bolted) 3 0
Mr. Humphrey's Young Gray (distanced)

Won easy.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.

The Cumberland Stakes of Five Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for all horses, twice round the course.

Mr. Higginson's b. g. Jorrocks, aged, 9st. 9lbs. 1
Mr. C. Roberts's br. h. Lottery, 4 years, 9st. 3lbs 2
Mr. Holden's b.h. Sir Charles, 5 years, 9st. 8lbs. (drawn) 0
Mr. Badkin's br. c. Election, 3 years, 8st. (drawn) 0

Time—5 minutes 11 seconds.

REMARKS.—The running was very even until mounting the hill the second time, Lottery then went to the head about two lengths, which he maintained to the distance, where the old horse collared him, and after one of the most severe struggles ever witnessed on the Homebush Course, beat him by a neck. It is the general opinion of the turfites, that Dunn was wrong in taking the lead at the top of the hill, he should have saved himself for a rush at the finish. In consequence of Jorrocks running wide many thought he had lost the race, on the result being announced, the cheering in honour of the old veteran proved the general gratification it afforded.

SECOND RACE.

The Homebush Stakes of five sovereigns, with thirty sovereigns added; heats, once round.

Mr. C. Roberts's br. h. Lottery, 4 years, 9st. 3lbs. (Dunn) 1 1
Mr. W. Hunter's b. f. Peri, 3 years, 7st. 11lbs. 2 2
Mr. Heydon's ch. h. Young Drover, late Top Gallant, 5 years, 9st. 8lbs. 3 3
Mr. Badkin's ns. b. g. Escape, 6 years, 9st. 9lbs. 4 4

Time—First heat, 2 minutes 31 seconds; second heat, 2 minutes 32 seconds.

REMARKS.—Lottery won both heats very easy.

THIRD RACE.

The City Purse of forty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; once round and a distance.

Mr. C. Roberts's ch. f. Blue Bonnet, 3 years, 7st. 11lbs. (Marsden) 1
Mr. Badkin's ns. br. c. Election, 3 yrs., 8st. 2
Mr. W. Hunter's b. g. Bob Sawyer, 5 years, 9 st. 6lbs. 3
Mr. N. Lawson's b. f. Varna, 3 years, 7st. 11lbs. 4

Time—2 minutes 46 seconds.

REMARKS.—Blue Bonnet won, hard held. Varna was in wretched condition; from her style of going she promises well for the next meeting.

FOURTH RACE.

The Beaten Purse of twenty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each; one mile and a half; a handicap.

Mr. Badkin's ns. br. c. Election, 3 years, 7st. 10lbs. (Marsden) 1
Mr. Holden's b. h. Sir Charles, 5 years, 9st. 8lbs. 2
Mr. O'Connell's b. h. Benedict, 5 years, 8st., bolted.

Time—3 minutes 7 seconds, won easy.

REMARKS.—About half an hour previous to this race coming off it commenced raining heavily, making the course very slippery. Election jumped off with the lead, and was never headed; it was pitiable to see such a first-rate nag as Sir Charles come to the post, looking so little like a racehorse in condition. Betting—Sir Charles even v. the field. From the many long faces, a good deal of money changed hands.

BIRTH.

On the 26th instant, at Tarago, Lake Bathurst, Mrs. John Cropper, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, on the 29th July, George, the infant son of Mr. F. Beeke.

At Sydney, on the 29th instant, aged seventy-four years, Mr. Edward Gallwey, formerly of Old Court, in the Barony of West Carbery, Ireland, and brother of John Gallwey, Esq., of Greenpark, in the same Barony.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. BLACKMAN.—On the premises, Bathurst-street East, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Books, &c.

MESSRS. DAVIDSON AND RUDD.—At their Rooms, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Books.

MR. I. SIMMONS.—On the premises, adjoining Mort's Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Haberdashery, Slops, &c.

MR. H. DAVY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, general Merchandise.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, English Bottled Fruits, Porter, Pork, Beef, &c.; at 12 o'clock, the Cottage of 'Bradley,' on the South Head Road, with four acres of Ground, also, 2318 Sheep, in the Moreton Bay District.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Brood Mares, Fillies, and Colts.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'dclock. 160 Durham Cows, with Station.

MR. BUBB.—At the Royal Hotel, at 12 o'clock, Gold Watch, Gold Chains, Fowling Piece, Telescope, &c.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



THE FREIGHT on all Goods shipped at and for Parramatta, Kissing Point, and Bedlam Ferry, must be paid at the Booking Office, Sydney.

Commercial Wharf, July 29, 1844.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

The present hours of sailing are,
From Sydney at 9 a m., and 1 and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p. m. 1384

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM RIVER.



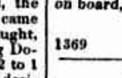
THE ROSE, Steamer, R. Pattison, Commander, will leave the Hunter River Wharf, on Saturday Evening, 3rd August, at 10 o'clock, for Newcastle and Morpeth, and leave Morpeth on the following Monday Morning, 5th August, at 8 o'clock, for Clarence Town, William River, returning the same day to Morpeth; and on Tuesday Morning, leave Morpeth for Sydney.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, July 30. 1372

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

A REGULAR TRADER.

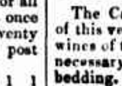


THE fast-sailing packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth*, Arthur Devlin, Commander, will clear at the Customs on Saturday next, the 3rd August. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN ALGER,
1369 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(To sail this afternoon, weather permitting,)



THE favourite Packet Brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of this vessel are first-rate, the provisions and wines of the best that can be procured; every necessary is provided by the ship except bedding.

For freight or passage, which is the same as charged by any other vessel in the trade, apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
1405 Queen-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(A REGULAR TRADER.)

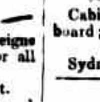


THE BRIG *CAROLINE* will clear the Customs to-morrow, Thursday, 1st proximo, and proceed direct to sea.

Cabin passage, £6; steerage, £3. Apply on board; or to

JAMES COOK.
Sydney, July 31. 1418

NOTICE.

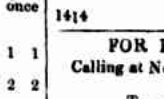


SHIPPERS to Launceston are respectfully informed that the brig *CALYPSO*, Charles Harrold, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Flour Company's Wharf. Has comfortable accommodations for passengers. Apply on board, or to

HENRY FISHER.

City Depôt, corner of George and King streets. 1409

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE SCHOONER *EAGLE*, 108 tons, Captain Hodges, will clear at the Customs on Saturday Morning, and sail same day, wind permitting. Any Goods intended for her must be alongside on Friday. Freight and passage money very low.

GEORGE SMALL,
1414 423, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

Calling at Nelson, if sufficient inducement offers.

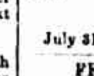
To sail on the 6th August.



THE fine fast-sailing schooner *ARIEL*, 148 tons. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Captain Fotheringham, at his wharf, or to J. B. METCALFE.

July 31st. 1400

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON,



THE fine new fast-sailing brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, 112 tons register, J. Tinley, master, will clear for the above ports on Saturday, the 3rd August. For freight or passage apply on board, at Grose's Wharf; or to

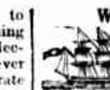
JOHN GIBLETT,
292, Pitt-street.
July 31. 1428

FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

WANTED, conveyance from the Richmond River, from 80,000 to 100,000 feet of Cedar; or charter for a vessel of 50 or 60 tons burthen, for six months certain. Apply to

JAMES COOK.
Sydney, July 31. 1417

WANTED TO CHARTER,



A VESSEL, from 150 to 200 tons, to convey cattle to New Zealand. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
292, Pitt-street.
July 31. 1420



WANTED to Charter, a vessel to convey Stock to New Zealand. One going to Valparaiso would be prefered. Apply at the Emu Inn, George-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

Sydney, July 30. 1381

LECTURE ON COMBUSTION.

MR. GRAYLING'S next lecture will take place at the Royal Hotel, THIS EVENING (Wednesday)

Subject—Flame: which will be illustrated with a great variety of brilliant lights.

Doors open at seven—commence at half-past precisely.

Admission, 1s. to the single lecture. 1388

THE MAYOR'S FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the Victoria Theatre on the 21st August next; it is expected that Ladies and Gentlemen will appear in Fancy Dress costume, or character.

By Order of the Committee,
W. C. WILLS,
1378 Secretary.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of persons desirous to promote the establishment in Sydney of an Office for Fire Insurance, on the mutual principle with limited liability, the following resolutions were agreed to as the basis of the proposed Institution, to be called the "Sydney Fire Insurance Company:"—

1. That no member shall be liable to lose more than five times the amount of his annual premium, of which he shall pay down one-fifth as premium for the year, and the remaining four-fifths shall be stipulated as his liability in the general bond, to be signed by all members on insuring in the Association; one quarter per cent. on the amount insured to be paid as entrance fee

2. That no risk shall exceed £3000 until otherwise provided by a general meeting of the insurers.

3. That all policies shall contain the average clause.

4. That the risks shall be divided into classes, and the premiums for each class be fixed by the Directors, or a Committee for preliminary arrangements.

5. That no insurance shall be accepted until approved of by a Board of Directors; provided that any provisional Committee that may be appointed for preliminary arrangements, shall exercise the functions of Directors in this respect until the Board be regularly constituted.

6. That the funds of the Company shall be kept in one or more of the Banks, or invested in Government securities, at the discretion of the Directors; but no portion thereof shall at any time be employed in the discounting of private bills

7. That every three years, fifty per cent. of the nett profits of the Company shall be divided amongst its members, in proportion to the time they may have been insured, and the amount of their premiums paid; provided that no such division shall take place unless the reserved fund shall amount to £5000.

8. That the Directors and Auditors shall be allowed from the funds of the Association such moderate remuneration for their actual services as may hereafter be agreed upon.

9. That the appointments of the necessary officers and servants of the Association, and of the premises where its business shall be conducted shall be left to the discretion of the Directors.

10. That a provisional Committee be formed for the purpose of conducting the preliminary arrangements necessary towards the establishment of the Association; its immediate duties to comprise especially,—the fixing of a scale of premiums—receiving proposals for Insurance and deciding thereon, subject to conditions and regulations to be framed by the Committee, who shall also procure a bond to be prepared for the signature of members on effecting their Insurances

11. That whenever proposals to insure shall have been approved of by the Provisional Committee to the extent of £100,000, or as soon thereafter as they may deem expedient, the said Committee shall convene a meeting of such approved insurers for the purpose of electing Directors and Auditors.

12. Members will be entitled to one vote in proportion to every £500 they may stand insured in the Company, whether in the election of Directors and Auditors, or at the decision of any points that by the conditions and regulations may be left to the members at large, provided that the approved insurers shall in the first instance exercise the rights of members, by show of hands only, until a body of the latter shall have been constituted by actual insurance.

13. That the following gentlemen be the Provisional Committee, with leave to make additions to their body as they may see occasion, viz.:—

Messrs. T. Agars — C. Kemp
D. Daniels — H. Meinertzhagen
H. Ferris — C. W. Roemer
J. Grahame — W. R. Scott
J. R. Holden — T. W. Smart.
T. Holt, jun.

By order of the meeting,
E. HANCOCK, Secretary.
July 29. 1398

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, 486, GEORGE-STREET.

A MEETING of the Provisional Committee will be held at this Office, on Monday next, the 5th of August, at 2 o'clock, P.M., when the Committee will be happy to meet any parties desirous to insure in the Association.

Applications may in the mean time be addressed to

E. HANCOCK, Secretary.
July 30. 1399

TO BREEDERS OF HORSES AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE undermentioned Entire Horses, viz.:—

SPECULATION, the sire of BLUE BONNET, thorough bred
EMILIUS, ditto ditto
TRANBY, ditto ditto
LYCURGUS, ditto ditto
PHYSICIAN, ditto ditto
GLENELG, an imported Clydesdale cart horse
CAPTAIN, an imported Suffolk cart horse.

The pedigrees and performances of the above Horses will be given to the parties purchasing or hiring the same.

The undersigned will sell either of the before named horses, and take payment in fat cattle or sheep, deliverable within six months from the date of sale. Apply to

C. SMITH,
George street.
July 31. 1416

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EDWARD GODDARD returns his thanks for the patronage received since his commencement in the Wine Trade, and begs to inform the public he has removed from No. 92, to larger and more convenient premises, No. 66, York-street, lately occupied by Mr. Hayes, brewer.

Country produce of any description will be taken at the highest market prices in exchange 66, York-street, July 30. 1392

LIVERPOOL SALT, on sale at the Stores of

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
1408 Queen-street.

REMEMBER!

THE CHEAPEST and most Fashionable Tailor in Sydney is H. HAYES, 416, George-street, who having completed the enlargement of his premises previous to his departure for England, which voyage he intends making for the purpose of securing a continued supply of superior Woollen Drapery, suitable to the wants and wishes of the colonists, he invites the attention of his patrons, and all who care for their appearance, or pockets, to his very superior stock, which consists of every article requisite for a first-rate Tailoring Establishment, all of which will be made to order, at very low prices, certainly not so ridiculously low as to convince any reasonable person that it is an imposition, but, in reality, much less than those charged by any respectable Tailor in Sydney.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

Gentlemen will please to observe, the above will be well and substantially made to order, at the same prices charged by the vendors of slops.

H. HAYES,
1430 416, George-street.

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS.

THE undersigned have several cases of the above CLOTHS, of very superior quality, in all colours. Also, Yorkshire Cloths, in blue, black, drab, olives, rifles, black cassimeres, and buckskins

1374 D. JONES AND CO.

CHINA, PERSIAN, AND JAPANESE GOODS.

Just received direct, per *Sarah*, on view for a few days at the Large Room of the City Hotel, George-street. Entrance at the PRIVATE DOOR.

THE Ladies and Gentry of Sydney are invited to inspect the above importation, many of which will be found suitable for the ensuing Fancy Dress Ball.

The whole will be offered at the wholesale prices, and consist of—

Rich silk dresses, white and coloured
New pattern crape shawls
Rich pattern silk shawls
Elegant silk handkerchiefs
New pattern silk and embroidered aprons
Curious China slippers
Extremely elegant ladies and gentlemen's Persian silk velvet slippers
New pattern fancy ribbons
Finely executed oil paintings, of great merit, by the Emperor's artist "Minchung Pody"
A pair of Chinese small ladies' shoes, model feet, executed from life
Mandarin velvet and crape caps
Silk umbrellas
Caoutchouc riding whips, from the Straits of Malacca
Carved ivory drafts
Carved ivory needle and bodkin cases
Carved sandalwood needle and bodkin cases, very rare
A variety of lacquered ware
A variety of rattan ware, very useful
Tortoise-shell chopsticks
Rice paper drawings, finely executed
Indian Ink
Sewing silks
Gloss silks, assorted colours
Artists' painting bones
Pearl shirt buttons
Camphorwood trunks
Pearl and ivory note cases
Curious puzzle balls
Carved ivory "Lochomos" or China puzzles, much in vogue with the Chinese ladies

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention

Hours of attendance from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sydney, July 30. 1370

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned have a great variety of Regentville and Newcastle Tweeds on sale.

1375 DAVID JONES AND CO.

WOOLPACKS AND BAGGING.

STOUT SCOTCH WOOLPACKS, 4 feet 4 inches x 3 feet 3 inches
Twenty-six inch woolbagging
Tarpaulin cloth, 30 inches wide
Twine, osnaburg, &c.

On sale, at the stores of
WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
July 25. 1422

DERWENT POTATOES.

NOW LANDING, ex *Lady Grey*, from Hobart Town, Ten tons finest Derwent Potatoes, at

W. M'DONELL'S,
1396 Queen's place.

SALAD OIL AND BRANDY.

FINEST SALAD OIL, IN PINTS, Brandy, in hogsheads.

W. M'DONELL,
1397 Queen's-place.

LAWSON'S PRIME MESS BEEF, equal to the best Navy, on sale by

1377 THOMAS AGARS.

HOOP IRON.

TWELVE TONS of HOOP IRON—sizes, 1¼ to 2½ inches—on sale at the stores of

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
July 24. 1368

FOR SALE,

A SUPERB-BUILT Family BRITSKA, hung on elliptic and telegraph springs, with perch, mail axles, enamelled hood and knee boots, lined with drab and leather, water dick, cut glass lamps, &c., &c., complete, the harness to correspond. It is an elegant set out, worthy the attention of any gentleman; price, altogether, 100 guineas; or separate, britska 75 guineas, harness 25 guineas, at

LEWIS ALEXANDER'S,
City Repository, Pitt-street, near King-street.
1391

TAKE NOTICE, that by Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, I, Nathaniel Stephen Powell, of Turalla, Bungendore, in the Colony of New South Wales, settler and grazier, did for the considerations therein mentioned, convey and assign unto Stuart Alexander Donaldson, of Sydney, merchant, trustee therein mentioned, all my estate and effects whatsoever, for the benefit of all my creditors; And further Take Notice, that the said conveyance was duly executed by me, the said Nathaniel Stephen Powell and the said Trustee, and attested according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Governor and Council, passed in the fifth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the further amendment of the Law, and for the better advancement of Justice;" and an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act, intituled 'An Act for giving relief to Insolvent persons, and providing for the administration of Insolvent Estates, and to abolish Imprisonment for Debt;'" and the said Indenture is now lying at the office of John Dunsmure, Solicitor, Bligh-street, Sydney, for inspection and signature. Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1844.

N. S. POWELL.

Signed by the said N. S. Powell, in the presence of H. Zouch, J.P.

1376

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the following orders:—

	£	s.	d.
W. Gregory, on Charles Smith, dated 17th July, 1844	1	0	0
W. Gregory, on Charles Smith, dated 17th July, 1844	2	0	0
D. Duncombe, on G. Uhr, dated 1st June, 1844	1	0	0
Thomas Crawford, on S. Webb, dated 4th July, 1844	1	0	0

The same having been taken from the office of Messrs. Betts and Panton, this day.

July 30. 1404

DERWENT POTATOES,

Ex *Caroline*, from Hobart Town.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—*ten tons of very superior.*

WILLIAM M'DONELL.

Queen's-place, opposite Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst's, July 26. 1378

WANTED TO PURCHASE, five to eight hundred Sheep, consisting of Ewes and Wethers; apply at the Emu Inn, George-street, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve o'clock.

Sydney, July 30. 1380

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A MIDDLE aged Lady wanted to assist in a school, in the country, who is thoroughly accustomed to Tuition; she must have a complete knowledge of French and Music, respectable references will be required. Application to be made by letter, post paid, stating terms &c., to B. Z., Post Office, West Maitland, Hunter River. 1371

TO NEEDLEWOMEN AND OTHERS.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, of sober and domestic habits, wishes for a companion—such another woman—on reasonable terms. None need apply without a reference as to strictly sober and domestic habits. Call, any time before two o'clock, at Sydney-place, Pitt-street South. 1389

WANTED, a woman cook. Apply to Mrs. Perkins, 467, George-street. 1395

SUPERINTENDENT.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, of long colonial experience, and intimately acquainted with the management of cattle, sheep, and horses, and possessing a full knowledge of agriculture in general, is desirous of obtaining a situation as superintendent, in either branch. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. No objection to locality. Apply, A B, care of Mr. G. F. Isaac, Solicitor, 16, Wentworth-place. 1387

A CLERGYMAN, having an only son, ten years of age, is desirous of placing him either in a clergyman's family or in a select establishment; and will be happy to receive in exchange a little girl to be educated by his daughters. Address, post paid, to B. C. L., Post Office, Sydney. 1385

TO LET, with immediate possession, that well established house situated at the corner of King and Clarence streets, and known as THE WHITE HART INN, with License and Bar Fixtures, complete. Application to be made to

MR. JOHN LITTLE,
On the premises.
July 30. 1415

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a large and commodious twelve-roomed House, with enclosed archway, large yard, and out-buildings, well adapted for an Inn, or for any business requiring roomy premises, situate in Pitt-street, near the School of Arts, and lately occupied by Mr. K. Hampson, Brass Founder. For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Barker, at the Wharf, Sussex-street, or to Mr. H. Bell, 468, George-street. 1402

TO LET,

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate in Windmill-street, containing six rooms, with kitchen and servants' bed-room; also, two dry cellars and wash house, and a good supply of water. Apply to J. West, on the premises. 1421

TO COOPERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

A COOPERAGE and Blacksmith's Workshop, situated on Moore's Wharf, to let, with the necessary implements for carrying on each trade. Apply to James Comrie, at the Wharf.

July 30. 1403

TO LET, on a repairing lease, the spacious cottage, stabling, out-offices, and paddocks, comprising twenty-one acres, on the Parramatta-road, about three miles from Sydney, nearly opposite Taverner's public-house, and now occupied by Mr. Hamilton. Apply at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, Castlereagh-street North. 1386

TO LET, Norwood Cottage, situated on the Parramatta road, and opposite Mr. John Ireland's, on the hill. It contains four rooms—viz, two bedrooms and two parlours; also, kitchen, stabling for one horse, coach-house, fowl house, and hay loft. There are nine acres of beautiful land attached, fit for cultivation, with a well of beautiful water. Rent moderate. Apply to Richard Underwood, Esq. 1382

TO BE LET, on lease, the well-known grazing farm of GULLEN, 1280 acres, about fifteen miles from Goulburn, and eight miles from Mummell. This excellent farm will be let for a term of years. Apply to Mr. Thomas Barker, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

Sydney, July 30. 1394

SALES BY AUCTION.

GOLD WATCH, GOLD CHAINS, FOWLINGPIECE, TELESCOPE, &c.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, At the Royal Hotel,

THIS DAY,

At twelve o'clock precisely.

A gentleman's very superior and valuable gold watch, pierced and diamonds in eight holes
Two ladies' very superior gold neck chains, Belcher pattern
A very handsomely bound Bible, by Adam Clarke, last edition, in 6 volumes
A very superior fowlingpiece, twisted barrel, in case, complete
Gentleman's superior rosewood dressingcase
A very superior silver snuffbox, and
A first-rate telescope.

Terms, cash. 1390

EARTHENWARE, MILK PAILS, AND STONE JARS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at Jaques's Wharf, on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 3RD AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

A quantity of Earthenware; particulars of which will appear in Friday's *Herald.*

Terms—Cash. 1406

PRIME MESS BEEF AND IRISH BUTTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 31ST JULY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty barrels prime mess beef
Seventy-five firkins Irish butter.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 1413

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT WOOD,

By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 5TH AUGUST,

At 11 o'clock,

One gold watch, duplex
One silver watch, duplex
One silver hunting watch, patent lever
One silver watch, patent lever
Two hall clocks

Terms at sale. 1412

THE BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY-BUILT COTTAGE OF "BRADLEY,"

ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD,

WITH FOUR ACRES OF GROUND

LATELY OCCUPIED BY A. B. SMITH, ESQ.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 31ST JULY INSTANT,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

Agreeably to instructions received from the Proprietor.

In offering this property to public competition, Mr. Lyons would beg to remark, that it is seldom he has had such a

COMPLETE FAMILY RESIDENCE

to dispose of; the internal arrangements of the house are of the first order, while the finish is most chaste and beautiful.

It contains in all seventeen Apartments, besides—

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
A Hall	18	6	by	9	0
Drawing-room	18	2	by	25	9
Dining-room with Wine Closet	27	0	by	17	0
Breakfast-room	12	10	by	16	8
Kitchen	19	6	by	14	9
Two Verandah Bed-rooms, each	12	0	by	10	10
Two Bed-rooms	10	8	by	8	0
One ditto	19	4	by	11	9
One ditto	16	6	by	12	8

Two Dressing-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Butler's Room, Store-room, Servant's-room, Linen Closet, Cellars, &c., with Shed, Oven, and Yard, enclosed.

From the Verandah of the Cottage there is a very extensive and beautiful view of the harbour, including Elizabeth Bay, Darling Point, and of all the country around.

The distance from the City is very trifling the Cottage lies between Mr. Gurner's property and the Paddington Estate, not far from the Military Barracks, in a fine healthy spot, the very place for a Gentleman's Residence.

☞ *A Plan showing the exact position of the Property, with Ground Plan, and front and back Elevation of the Buildings, is on view at the Mart, with an estimate of their value by James Hume, Esquire, Architect.*

*** The Terms will be one-fourth cash, and the remainder secured on the property for two years at eight per cent. interest; or the whole may be paid at once, or at any time during that period.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the premises previous to the day of Sale, the Servant in charge having received orders to show them all over the house. 659

BARRETT'S TWIST TOBACCO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

One tierce tobacco, Barrett's twist, weighing nett 627lbs.

Terms at sale. 1411

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JANET TEMPLETON,

By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 5TH AUGUST,

At 11 o'clock,

One gold chronometer
One silver teapot
One silver sugar basin
One silver cream jug
Six silver tablespoons
Six silver dessert spoons
Six silver sauce ladles
Six silver fruit knives and forks
Two silver gravy spoons

Terms at sale. 1410

SWISS PRINTS, FRENCH SILK VELVET, FRENCH GLACE SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely.

One case rich Swiss prints, new patterns
One case plain red cloth
Two cases containing, French silk velvet ribbons, waistcoat velvets, fichus, African velvet, Glacé shawls, watered scarfs, &c.

Terms at sale. 1407

BRANDY, SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PORT, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST,

At twelve o'clock,

Twenty hogsheads of Brandy
Two cases each 3 dozen, pale Brandy
Nine quarter casks pale Sherry
Seven cases ditto ditto
Three cases each 3 dozen, Champagne
Fifteen cases old Port

Terms at Sale. 1420

EPSOM SALTS, CAPERS, CURRY POWDER, BATH BRICKS, SAL AMMONIAC, JAMS, WRITING AND MARKING INK, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY NEXT, 1ST AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock,

Six casks Epsom salts
Six cases capers
Two cases curry powder
Two casks Bath bricks
Two cases ketchup
One case groats
One case essence coffee
Twenty-six cases assorted jams
One case powdered sal ammoniac, in packages
Three kegs burnt amber
Six tins copal varnish
Ten tins white lead
Three casks office ink
One cask writing fluid
One cask red ink
Two casks blue ink
One cask marking ink, and ink powders, &c.

Terms at sale. 1419

Van Diemen's Land Flour, Tarpaulings, Casks, English Iron, assorted, Sperm Candles, China Paper, Canvas, &c.

THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Stores of

MESSRS. SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

CAMPBELL'S WHARF,

ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST,

At eleven o'clock,

50 bags, 5 tons, Van Diemen's Land First Flour
24 tarpaulings
500 gross porter casks
360 gross short ditto
21 tons English iron, assorted
28 boxes sperm candles
10 cases China printing paper
9 bolts brown canvas, slightly damaged
14 woolpacks, slightly damaged
40 hemp woolpacks
140 three-bushel hemp bags

Terms at sale. 1424

EWBANK'S PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASERS.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction,

AT THE STORES OF

MESSRS. SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

CAMPBELL'S WHARF,

ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock,

			In.
189	kegs	Ewbank's patent wrought nails	1½
33	,,	ditto ditto	1¾
149	,,	ditto ditto	2
141	,,	ditto ditto	2¼
195	,,	ditto ditto	2½
55	,,	ditto ditto	2¾
191	,,	ditto ditto	3
48	,,	ditto ditto	3½
50	,,	ditto ditto	4
49	,,	ditto ditto	4½
48	,,	ditto ditto	5

1148 kegs, 1 cwt. each, all in first rate condition.

The above celebrated nails are admirably adapted for all purposes, warranted to drive through the hardest wood, and to hold as firmly as a screw. They will be sold without the least reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 1426

WOOLPACKS AND THREE-BUSHEL SACKS.

On Account of whom it may concern: ex "Haidee," Marshall, from Liverpool, all more or less damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction,

AT THE STORES OF

MESSRS. SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

CAMPBELL'S WHARF.

ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock,

CB over M, 92—One bale, containing one hundred hemp woolpacks, much damaged
Out of 93—One ditto, containing sixty ditto ditto, ditto
94—One ditto, containing one hundred ditto ditto, ditto
Out of 95—One ditto, containing one hundred and sixty three-bushel sacks, ditto
96—One ditto, containing three hundred ditto, ditto
Out of 97—One ditto, containing two hundred and forty ditto, ditto
" "—One ditto, containing sixty ditto

Terms—Cash 1427

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Hambro' Pork, Cement, Sago, Salmon, Black Tea, Mustard, Pickles, Muskets, Dunbar's Ale and Porter, Wines, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, 2ND AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock,

Fifty barrels Roman cement
Thirty barrels Hambro' pork
Fifty bags sago
Fifty bags seconds flour
Ten tierces Newfoundland salmon
Fifty-five boxes Pouchong tea
One hundred kegs paints
Two cases glass paper
Two cases Tower proof muskets and pistols
One bale rope door-mats
One case wire sieves
One hundred dozen assorted pickles
Seventy-five dozen Durham mustard.

ALSO,

Two hundred and fifty casks Dunbar's ale and porter, each four dozen
Forty casks, each three dozen, port wine
Twenty quarter-casks pale sherry.

The wine and porter will be sold at Twelve o'clock.

Terms at sale. 1423

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

MONDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY, 5TH AUGUST,

At Twelve o'clock,

450 Ewes
220 Ewes, eighteen months
8 very superior Rams
800 Wethers
256 Wethers, eighteen months

1734

ALSO,

90 Cows of the Durham breed, three to four years old; about sixty are broken in to bail, and all in very good condition
50 Heifers and Steers
4 superior bred Bulls

144

With about thirty Calves under six months, which will be given in.

The above are now running on a station about sixty miles from Maitland.

Terms—One half Cash, and the remainder by an approved Bill at three months. 1425

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 27.

Magner v. Hayes.

ON WEDNESDAY, (This Day), 31st instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
285 Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 30.

Graham v. Eales,
Others v. same.

ON MONDAY, the 5th day of August, at noon at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to the following properties:—

About half an acre of land in East Maitland, on the main street to Morpeth, on which is erected a substantial brick-built house, with out-buildings, and now known as the George and Dragon Inn, in full trade.

In William-street, East Maitland, those premises, formerly known as the residence of the late Dr. Cochrane, and a cottage, hospital, &c., erected thereon.

One thousand two hundred acres, more or less, known as Berry Park, on Hunter River, with cottages, barns, &c., now in the occupation of defendant and Mr. J. Pearse.

Five hundred and twenty acres, more or less, known as Brisbane Field, on Hunter River, adjoining the former land, and in the occupation of the same person.

Six hundred and forty acres, more or less, on Hunter River, and opposite the two before-mentioned properties, and adjoining Mann's Farm.

Six hundred acres, more or less, known as part of Brandon Estate, and fronting the junction of the Rivers Hunter and William.

Two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, known as part of Phœnix Park, and opposite Morpeth.

Six hundred acres, more or less, known as Lochend or Mitchell's Flat, now occupied by Messrs. Christian, Logan, Furber, Oram, Horton, and others, and adjoining Maitland.

Unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
1401 Under Sheriff.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

MONDAY.—NINETEENTH DAY.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

It is of course totally impossible to give a *verbatim* report of Mr. O'Connell's speech. Nor is it necessary, for the general reader can only require those points of prominent interest that occurred in his oration. And forcible as was the address of the honorable gentleman, it contained much which he has already stated in his addresses to the Irish people, and much that can only prove of interest to those personally engaged in the present proceedings. Long before the doors of the Queen's Bench were opened, they were surrounded by crowds of persons anxious to obtain admission, and several thousands went away who were disappointed. The body of the court was occupied by the bar, and a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies were crowded about the bench, and on the seats immediately under it. At ten o'clock precisely, their lordships took their seats on the bench, and as soon as the names of the traversers and jury were called over, the honorable and learned gentleman commenced as follows:—"I beg your patient attention, gentlemen of the jury, while I show you, in as few sentences as I possibly can, and in my own plain and prosaic style, the right I have to demand from you a favourable verdict. I ask it without disrespect, and without flattery—I ask it on the grounds of common sense and common justice—upon these grounds I demand your favourable verdict, being thoroughly convinced that I am plainly entitled to it. I do not feel that I should have been warranted in addressing you at all, after the many speeches you have already heard, and that powerful display of talent that so delighted, and, I trust, instructed you; but I do not stand here my own client: I have clients of infinitely more importance; my clients in this case are the Irish people; my client is Ireland; and I stand here the advocate of the rights and liberties and constitutional privileges of that people. My only anxiety is lest their sacred cause—their right to independent legislation—should be in the slightest degree tarnished or impeded by anything in which I have been the instrument. I am conscious of the integrity of my purpose; I am conscious of the purity of my motives; I am conscious of the inestimable value of the object I had in view—the repeal of the union. I own to you I cannot endure the union. It was founded upon the grossest injustice,—based upon the grossest insult, the intolerance of Irish posterity. * * *

If I had no other objection to it, I should find one in the period in which it was carried; it was a revolutionary period. The nations of Europe were overwhelmed by a military power, inspired by the infidel philosophy of France. At that period almost every country in Europe was torn from its legitimate sovereignty—people were crushed—princes were banished—kingdoms and states were altered—it was a revolutionary period; but, alas! a day of retribution and restoration had come for every other country but this. What has since happened has fortunately restored the natural, or at least the political order of things in other countries—every country has had its day of retribution and restoration—save only Ireland. Ireland alone remains under the influence of the fatal revolution of that period, and you are assembled in that box to prevent justice being done to Ireland, as it has been to other countries. This is not the time to discuss how you were put into the box—nor is this the place to get any remedy on that subject. I do not assert that the Attorney-General had anything to do with that matter but what the law allowed him to do, and over which the court had no control. If wrong has been done, the remedy lies elsewhere, where if right were violated it will be redressed. But here I am put to address you, without discourtesy or flattery, as to the species of tribunal to which I am about to offer my arguments. You differ from me in point of religion; if you did not, not one of you would be in that box to-day; if one of you professed the same faith that I do, you would not be allowed to sit in judgment upon me. I may say that all the differences that exist between us are aggravated by my being a Catholic; and that I have done more than any other man living to put down Protestant ascendancy, of which some of you were, perhaps, the champions, and if not the champions, you were not the antagonists. This is one great disadvantage, but it does not terrify me from the announcement of those general principles of universal liberty, to all in which I glory; nor does it make me feel for a moment that my cause shall not be safe in your hands. There was no allegation of conspiracy in the bill of particulars. Oh! it is nonsense—it is criminal nonsense—to call that a conspiracy which takes eleven hours in the development. Hardy was tried for constructive high treason. At the anniversary which always took place in celebration of the integrity of the jury, one who had been a juryman in the case was in the habit of attending, and when his health was drunk, always made the same speech, to the effect that he was not accustomed to public speaking, and in the course of such speech, he would say, "Mr. Chairman, I will tell you why I acquitted Mr. Hardy. The counsel was eleven hours in stating the case, there were eight or nine days occupied in giving evidence. Now, I knew that no man could be guilty of treason when the case could take so many words and such a length of time to prove, so I made up my mind to acquit." The Attorney-General had been for eleven hours stating the case, but he did not tell them where, when, or how it existed. No, he threw a bundle of newspapers into the box, and gravely told the jury to spell it out themselves. When the trial was about to commence, the hall and town were full of rumours; something horrible was to be made public, and he assured the jury that seven gentlemen had suffered in character and reputation by being represented to him as informers. Such a one was seen at Mr. Kemmis's office, and such a one at the Castle; but his answer invariably was, "Keep yourself easy, there is nothing to betray;" and the Attorney-General's speech proved that he was right—for he had divulged nothing, nor stated anything but that with which the public was perfectly familiar. Then, as to the evidence; first, as to the meetings, and, secondly, as to newspapers. But before he went into that question, he would ask the jury, could they believe that an old lawyer like himself, who so often boasted that he had kept people out of the meshes of the law, would publicly conspire to do the things charged against him in the indictment? Could they believe that he who had refused a seat on the bench, in order that he might effect the darling object of his heart, was absurd enough to conspire with others to bring about political changes by physical force? I know that I have but a short time to labour in my vocation here, and that there is an eternity on which I must soon enter. I approach that judgment which cannot be long postponed, and do you believe that under such circumstances I should be guilty of that with which I stand charged? Ah, no, you do not think I would have the cruelty, the folly, to enter into such a conspiracy. You do not believe I would have the absurdity to enter into that conspiracy. As Irish gentlemen, put your hands to your hearts, and say, do you believe it? I am sure you do not. Pardon me, if I have made too free, but I will say there is not one of you that believes it. There is not one of you that can spell a conspiracy out of all that was laid before you during the eleven hours in which the Attorney-General was ringing changes on that word, going backwards and forwards, from meeting to meeting, and from policeman to policeman, in coloured clothes, and out of coloured clothes—not one of you can believe that any such conspiracy ever existed. I proclaim, firmly, you cannot believe it. I know your verdict may imprison me, and shorten the few days yet before me, but it cannot take from me the consciousness that I am entitled to your acquittal, and that there is not a man of you that would pronounce a verdict of guilty, that would not himself be conscious of its being a mistake. If he (Mr. O'Connell) was guilty of a conspiracy, then was Wilberforce a conspirator; nor was Clarkson, who laboured with Wilberforce to put a stop to the inhuman traffic in human blood and bones, safe in his old honoured age from the Attorney-General. What, he asked, would have become of the Whig aristocracy, at the passing of the Reform Bill, if the Attorney-General were right in his interpretation of the law of conspiracy? During the agitation for Catholic emancipation, he and his friend near him (Mr. Sheil) were prosecuted for words spoken; but the Attorney-General of that day never dreamt of violating the constitution by even charging them with conspiracy. In England the Anti-Corn-law League had held public meetings and collected money; but was an Irish jury to be called on to send such a precedent to England—a precedent which would place every member of the Anti-Corn-law League at the mercy of the English Attorney-General on a charge of conspiracy? It was not alleged that any one of these multitudinous meetings was illegal; but if they were, he asked if any human being had been injured in person or property?—but he begged pardon, one of the policemen, in coloured clothes, swore that at Mallaghmast an old woman's gingerbread stand had been nearly overturned. The learned gentleman then went on to show that the meetings were perfectly peaceable both in object and tendency, and he asked what evidence did they afford of conspiracy. It could have been by nothing but design, when you accumulate the number, that the same peaceful demeanor prevailed at all of them. The Government knew of them; why was not then illegality previously imputed to them, if it existed? I am not one of those who would insinuate that the Attorney-General meant to entrap persons into criminality, in order that he might pounce upon them. I say no such thing—I would do him more justice. He did not previously interfere, because there was no ground for a prosecution—there was nothing to warrant his interference. This is his defence: and I do not attach any criminality to him for not having interfered with them before. [Mr. O'Connell here had a short conversation with Mr. Sheil, after which the learned gentleman resumed.] I am told that I used an equivocal word—I said that those meetings were quiet by design. I repeat it. The design pre-existed long before one was held. The design to be quiet and peaceable existed, and it will continue to exist. There was no such arrangement for any particular meeting. That was the education which I spoke of the Irish people having received; the education that the only certain way to establish their rights, and to obtain valuable ameliorations and free institutions, was by peaceable conduct and obedience to the laws. That as to the newspapers, he submitted that, with the exception of the speeches said to have been delivered by him, the newspapers proved nothing against him, and the speeches themselves proved less than nothing, unless there was evidence of the conspiracy. There was no proof of agreement between him and the newspapers; but there was proof that at the association he repeatedly disavowed any connection with the newspapers, and that he had repeatedly repudiated the sentiments some of them contained. But these newspapers, it was said, contained libel and sedition. Granted: but why did not the Attorney-General prosecute them as such, instead of pitching them into the jury box as an ingredient in the charge of conspiracy? All through life he had been the enemy of violence, and all through life he had proclaimed that no amount of political amelioration was worth a drop of human blood. And there was no circumstance in his life that could lead the jury to believe that he was insincere in those announcements. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to show that during the whole course of his life he had been opposed to secret societies, and therefore opposed to conspiracies. And after alluding to his repudiation of sympathy from the slave-holding states of America and assistance from the republican party in France, he directed the attention of the jury to the fact of his having, on all occasions, proclaimed his loyalty to the throne, and his personal respect for the sovereign. There was one thing in the speech of the Attorney-General in which he had been treated unfairly—he alluded to the statement that he had spoken disrespectfully of the Queen. He denied it. He meant no disrespect to the Attorney-General, but, from that spot, he denounced the assertion as utterly false. It has been my constant aim to pay the most devoted allegiance to the Queen. You have it in evidence, and you have heard it read out of all the newspapers, that her name was treated with the utmost respect, attention, regard, and delight, in every place by the Irish people. I have never made a speech which did not breathe the most dutiful and affectionate loyalty to her person, crown, and dignity. I stand here and repeat, I never made such a speech—I always made a difference between the Queen and her Ministers; and the Attorney-General has no right to say that I ever uttered one particle of disloyalty in arraigning the speech alluded to. In speaking of the Ministry the word "Judy" occurred, and the Attorney-General tells you I called the Queen a fishwoman. That speech had no reference to the Queen at all; don't believe it; I feel angry at it. That speech had reference to the Minister alone, and to him I applied the term "Judy," and nothing else, and it is utterly false that I used the word to the Queen, and I here disclaim, abjure, and disavow the man who would be capable of using such language to the sovereign. The learned gentleman then read several extracts from speeches of William Pitt and Charles Randal Bushe, letters of Dean Swift and Primate Boulton, all of which he contended, proved that England had at all times governed Ireland in a spirit of hostility and injustice. He next reverted to the events of 1782, and quoted a variety of authorities, for the purpose of showing that the recognition of Irish independence was a final settlement, and then proceeded to show that, subsequent to that settlement Ireland progressed in prosperity with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of civilised society. He then detailed at great length the means by which the union was carried; and after showing the disastrous results which had followed and flown from the measure, he proceeded to notice and direct the attention of the jury to a protest against the union, signed by nineteen Irish peers; and in which it was asserted that the basest means had been adopted by the English ministry to effect the measure. [Among the names attached to the document was that of the Earl of Meath, who was seated in the box set apart for peers, and who (if the face be an an index of the mind) appeared as if he were anything but ashamed of the act.] The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that Ireland had been defrauded in her franchise, in her representation, in her finances, by the union; and, after referring to the inconvenience to which it led, as demonstrated in the expenses for carrying local or private bills through the houses of Parliament, and the enormous expense of Irish election petitions, he asked if he had not presented such a picture as would stimulate every honest man to seek for a remedy of the evils the Union had inflicted upon Ireland? The jury had a right to know how he proposed to repeal the union. He would tell them that he did not contemplate or wish to effect his object by sectarianism. He commenced his political life in 1800, by a speech in Dublin against the union, and from that period to the present he had been the consistent friend of self-legislation. On that occasion he avowed that he would prefer the re-enactment of the penal code, in all its horrors, to the extinction of Irish nationality—that he would rather throw himself and the Catholic claims upon the generosity of his Protestant brethren, than submit to the union of the two countries. In 1810, he avowed the same sentiments at a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin. There was one thing very strange in this newspaper conspiracy; the *Nation* had published prose and poetry, the *Pilot* prose alone. But did the one ever copy the other? On the contrary, was there not great professional jealousy between them? And yet the Attorney-General gravely called on the jury to convict these gentlemen of conspiring with each other, as to the writing and publication of these productions. The learned gentleman next referred to the arbitration courts, in the establishment of which he was mainly influenced by a desire to put a stop to the profanation of the name of God, by the taking of oaths in the courts of justice. With respect to the means by which the repeal was to be carried, he had always averred that it was to be carried by peaceful means alone. They had the rules of the association before them, which showed that they not only did not contemplate an appeal to physical force, but proved that it was by legal and constitutional agitation that they proposed to restore to Ireland the rights of which she had been defrauded by the union. The learned gentleman then read an extract from the document put in by the Crown, entitled "A plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament;" and contended that it contained nothing but constitutional doctrine, for it not only contained a distinct declaration of allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors for ever, but every principle which it asserted was in strict accordance with constitutional law. The document was the evidence of the Crown, and on that evidence he called for an acquittal. He then proceeded to show that the union was unconstitutional, and, in support of this proposition, quoted largely from Locke's work on Government, and the speeches of Saurin, Plunket, and Bushe, in the Irish parliament, during the debate on the union. He adopted the language of Mr. Saurin, and in that solemn court of justice, he declared that "the union was not binding upon conscience, and that resistance to it was, in the abstract, a duty." The union had the effect of abstracting six millions from Ireland, to be spent by an absentee proprietory, and it was urged that the agitation prevented English capital being sent into the country; but they did not want English capital—leave them their six millions per annum, and they could well afford to dispense with the surplus capital of England. During the last four years, £74,000, the produce of the quit-rents of Ireland, had been spent upon the Thames-tunnel, and the improvement of Trafalgar-square; they wanted a new bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, and why, he asked, should the £74,000, spent in London not have been devoted to that purpose? The learned gentleman then read a variety of documents, in which a horrible picture was given of Irish misery and destitution; and after inquiring why the men who were endeavouring to put a stop to such a terrible state of things should be branded as conspirators, concluded thus:—"We have the means of relief in our power, we live in the most fertile country in the world—no country is in possession of such harbours, the earliest historical mention of which is made by Tacitus, who admits that our harbours are the best, and consequently were not crowded. The country is intersected with noble estuaries—ships of 500 tons burthen ride into the heart of the country safe from every wind that blows. No country possesses such advantages for commerce. The machinery of the world might be turned by the water-power of Ireland. Take the map and dissect it, and you will find that a good harbour is not more remote from any spot in Ireland than thirty miles. Why is not the country prosperous? Did I not read for you the unheard-of magical prosperity that followed her legislative independence? Did I not read extracts from the writings and speeches of men most adverse to Ireland—of men most anxious to conceal her greatness, as evidence of her increasing prosperity under her parliament? What happened once will surely happen again. Oh, gentlemen, I struggle to rescue the poor from poverty, and to give wages and employment to those now idle—to keep our gentry at home by an absentee-tax, after the example of the Government last year, if by no other means, and compel them to do their duty to their country. I leave the case to you. I deny that there is anything in it to stain me with conspiracy. I reject with contempt the appellation. I have acted in the open day, in the presence of the Government—in presence of the magistrates—nothing was secret, private, or concealed—there was nothing but what was exposed to the universal world. I have struggled for the restoration of the parliament to my native country. Others have succeeded in their endeavours, and some have failed; but, succeed or fail, it is a glorious struggle—it is a struggle to make the first land on earth possess that bounty and benefit which God and nature intended."

At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, the Court adjourned. Mr. O'Connell was loudly cheered while passing through the hall, and in the vicinity of the courts, upon his way home.

TUESDAY—TWENTIETH DAY.

The traversers in the Irish State prosecutions declined to enter into general evidence for the defence, confining themselves to the examination of five witnesses, on certain points referred to in the statements of their counsel, and relying upon the evidence for the prosecution as establishing a conclusive case in their favour.

At the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Moore, Q.C., made a communication to that effect, stating that a considerable number of witnesses were then in Dublin, but, under the circumstances, the counsel for the traversers had come to the conclusion that they would not be warranted in unnecessarily taking up the time of the court to establish that which they considered already sufficiently established. Mr. Conway, proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, was then examined, respecting a meeting for the repeal of the union in 1810, of which he was secretary, and at which Mr. O'Connell delivered the speech quoted by Mr. Sheil in his address to the jury. The present Sir Robert Shaw, father of the Recorder of Dublin, then member for that city, was the second chairman at the meeting.—Mr. James Perry, merchant, was then called to prove the rules of the Society of Friends in reference to arbitration; but the Attorney-General objected to this evidence as totally inadmissable.—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., for the traversers, contended that evidence regarding the existence of the arbitration system amongst the Quakers, was much more pertinent to the issue than the speech of Sir Robert Peel about repeal, quoted by the Attorney-General. The Court was divided on the point. The Chief Justice held that as the indictment charged the traversers with bringing into contempt the courts for the administration of justice, it was material to show that such a body as the Quakers had the arbitration system in operation amongst them.—Judges Burton and Perrin agreed with the Chief Justice, and Judge Crampton dissented.—Mr. Perry was then examined, and proved the rules of the Quaker arbitration system.—Mr. William Cosgrove, solicitor, deposed that he is the secretary of the "Ouzel Gallery Club" in which mercantile disputes are settled by arbitration.—Mr. Vernon, the registrar of newspapers in the Dublin Stamp-office, was next called, and read a variety of speeches and letters of Mr. O'Connell.—The Clerk of the Crown also read some documents produced as evidence. The reading of the documentary evidence occupied the court for some hours.—William Morgan, a coachmaker, who was present at the Tullamore repeal meeting, proved that an arch bearing the inscription, "Ireland, her Parliament, or the world in a blaze," had been torn down by witness and others, in consequence of directions from Mr. Steele, emanating from Mr. O'Connell, who was greatly displeased at its erection.

WEDNESDAY—TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The Court sat this morning at a few minutes past ten, when the Solicitor-General immediately proceeded to address the court and jury. He commenced by stating that he appeared to speak to evidence; and never, perhaps, did a more important duty devolve on any counsel for the Crown. The importance of the case—the variety of topics discussed—the ability and eloquence of the counsel against whom he was called to stand, single-handed and alone—all combined to impress him with the great responsibility of the task he had undertaken. His learned friend, Mr. Sheil, had, in a most splendid exhibition of eloquence, delighted the court and charmed the jury; but, from beginning to end of his speech there was not a single denial or explanation of any of the charges proven by the Crown. In that speech Mr. Sheil introduced many topics of general interest. The first was a sort of attack upon the Crown officers, for allowing such a length of time to elapse before they thought of proceeding against Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers; but of what consequence was that to the accused, if they have violated no law they must be acquitted—if they have violated the law, it was a poor defence to set up that the Government had neglected its duty by forbearing to prosecute. That was not a prosecution against the people of Ireland for exercising their legal rights. No; it was a prosecution against those who had deluded the people, and his solemn conviction was that a verdict against the traversers would have a most favourable effect upon the people, by putting a stop to the system to which so many of them had been made the victims. * * * The Crown had been taunted with not instituting legal proceedings long ago; but had they done so they would have been defeated, and properly so; for the meetings were not in themselves unlawful; nor was it till the object of the originators became apparent—that was to say, till it was made manifest that the object was to repeal the union by a display of physical force—that the Government was in a position to bring the matter to an issue in a court of justice. * * * * The learned gentleman then went on to explain why they had not prosecuted the traversers for attending unlawful meetings. The reason he thought, was sufficiently obvious: not one of the meetings, twenty in number, could have been inquired into in Dublin, because it was a principle of criminal law that offenders must be tried in the country which the offence was committed. The learned gentleman next alluded to the constitution of the jury, impugned by Mr. Sheil, and contended that the conduct of the Crown Solicitor was perfectly fair in the reduction of the list. He then referred to the meetings of the association previous to the year forty-three, in which he saw nothing objectionable, nor did he see anything either illegal or objectionable in the proceedings of the meeting of 1810, at which Mr. O'Connell attended and spoke. He then proceeded to notice Mr. Hatchell's defence of Mr. Ray, and contended that the argument that Mr. Ray was the paid servant of the association was good for nothing, because no man was justified in receiving money for doing an illegal act. He next referred to Mr. Fitzgibbon's defence of Dr. Gray, and complained, in the first instance, of the learned gentleman having designated the prosecution as a ministerial scourge to lash the people, and proceeded to show that Dr. Gray had not only forwarded the common design in his capacity of a journalist, but that he had also, by acts of his own, and in his private and individual capacity, taken an active part in the furtherance of that object. He next applied himself to the speech of Mr. Whiteside, which he described as the most splendid display of eloquence ever heard in a court of justice, and in all respects honourable to the individual and the profession. He differed, however, entirely from his learned friend in the view he had taken of the conduct of his client, Mr. Duffy. The *Nation* newspaper, he said, had been set up in the month of November, and appeared to him to have been set up for the special purpose of disseminating opinions, which, at all events, never were so openly or undisguisedly avowed previous to the establishment of that journal, and after controverting and quoting many authorities in opposition to those adduced by Mr. Whiteside, in reference to the law of conspiracy, he proceeded to notice Mr. Henn's defence of Mr. Steele, which he designated a sophistical repetition of the arguments brought forward by those who preceded him. Mr. Henn candidly confessed that his client had combined with the other traversers to bring about a repeal of the union, but that, he asserted, was a legal object. Granted: but he (the Solicitor-General) contended they had also combined to effect that object by illegal and unconstitutional means. No doubt they might combine to repeal the union; they had a right to do so: but he denied their right to combine, as they had done, to effect that repeal by intimidating the Parliament, tampering with the army, and causing large bodies of her Majesty's subjects to assemble for an illegal and criminal purpose. The learned Solicitor-General then proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the indictment, and after recapitulating the counts, he told them that it was the nature of all criminal cases that more should be charged than was perhaps capable of proof; but if evidence was produced to substantiate any one count, it was the duty of the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty: and in support of this doctrine quoted a variety of authorities, arguing that what the jury had to try was, whether any one of the objects had been proved; and in that case the jury had no alternative but to convict the traversers. There was no doubt of the participation of the traversers in the conspiracy or confederation which existed for the repeal of the union; and he believed no one who heard the evidence for the crown, could imagine for an instant that whatever might have been the motives of the traversers at the establishment of the association, they were influenced during the year 1843 by the desire of effecting their object by intimidation, and therefore guilty of a criminal offence. The learned gentleman then produced and commented on the several cards of admission issued by the association, all of which bore on their faces substantial and unequivocal proofs of combination and agreement, for on all it was avowed that the person to whom the card was issued was enrolled a member of the association. The member's card, he asserted, was intended to sow ill-will and dissention between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, in proof of which he produced and read an explanatory letter, addressed by Mr. John Cornelius O'Callaghan to the committee of the association, and unanimously adopted at one of the weekly meetings. He next proceeded to notice the newspaper publications—among others, the now celebrated "Memory of the Dead," all of which he contended went to establish the unity of purpose and design between the several traversers and the association of which they were members. The learned Solicitor-General was occupied in reading and commenting on the evidence up to the rising of the court.

THURSDAY—TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

At five minutes past ten the Judges took their seats on the Bench. The Solicitor-General resumed his address, and said—Since I addressed you yesterday, I have had an opportunity of looking more particularly into the case of the King against Hunt, while, from my recollection of it, I knew it was an authority in support of that part which charges as conspiracy to excite discontent and dissaffection among His Majesty's subjects, and of hatred and contempt towards the government and constitution. I thought so yesterday; but I was not then fully prepared to enter into the matter. I shall now resume my reference to the evidence on the part of the Crown. The next meeting, gentlemen of the Jury, was that in Kilkenny, on the 8th June. The proceedings of that meeting are published in the *Pilot* newspaper of the 12th June, 1843. There is first a long description of the number of persons who attended, next we have the banners, the flags, the music, and so forth; and then, gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell made a speech, to a part of which I shall call your attention. "I suppose you have heard of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel having come down to Parliament one fine day, and declared they would prevent you from getting repeal. They want to drive us to civil war; but we are in the right, and our plan is to place them in the wrong." Gentlemen of the jury, allusion to civil war was made so far back as the year 1834, not by members of the present administration, but by certain members of the administration of that time. I stated to you yesterday what appeared to me the fair construction of Sir Robert Peel's declaration. Being asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure into parliament for the purpose of putting a stop to agitation, Sir Robert Peel expressed the reluctance of the Government to apply for any additional power until it should be first ascertained whether the existing law was not in itself sufficient to enable them to conduct the administration of affairs in Ireland. This was a plain and intelligible hint to those, persons engaged in agitation that—Mr. Sheil here observed that the learned counsel not only yesterday went very far out of the evidence, but was now adverting to topics which had not the slightest reference to it.—The Solicitor-General said, he was not aware that he had been alluding to any topic or to any fact which had not been proved in evidence.—Mr. Justice Crampton: You introduced something about the year 1834.—Mr. Sheil said he admitted that great indulgence had been extended to him by the Crown; nevertheless he could not avoid observing that the Solicitor-General had no right to advert to the motives of Sir Robert Peel; and as regards yesterday, the learned counsel had no right to tell a jury that, unless there was a verdict for the Crown, coercion would be introduced.—Judge Crampton observed that allusion should only be made to that which had been given in evidence.—Mr. Sheil said that the Solicitor-General wanted to advert to a speech spoken in parliament, and from that speech he would draw an inference for the Jury.—The Solicitor-General: What I intended to say with respect to this speech was this,—Mr. O'Connell, in some of his addresses which I have had occasion to read to the jury, having justified or attempted to justify his acts, adverted to what had been said or uttered in Parliament as to civil war; my intention was to show that there was no well grounded reason to apprehend any such consequence. Mr. O'Connell was not warranted in using the language he did, the observations referred to having been made in Parliament; and nothing was further from my intention than to hold out to the jury a threat, that if they did not find a verdict for the Crown, it would be necessary to resort to any additional powers. I really do not think I stated that which the learned counsel has imputed to me; if I did, gentlemen of the jury, I beg leave to retract it. All I can say is, that if I did use the words capable of the construction given, I think the observation of my learned friend was perfectly justifiable, and any interruption, for the purpose of duly guarding the jury, is also perfectly justifiable. What I meant to convey was this—your lordships will recollect that during these proceedings it has been asserted over and over again that no law was violated. Mr. O'Connell has repeatedly in his speeches asserted that he would keep his followers from the meshes of the law—that no law should be violated. What I meant to convey was this—that it should be decided by an appeal to a legal tribunal whether the law had been violated or not. The question between us and Mr. O'Connell is this—whether what has taken place is reconcileable with the common law of this country. That is the only question which I think I am entitled to raise, and a question to which I have been all along anxious to confine myself. . . . . I will now assume, in the remainder of my address, that you are perfectly satisfied that there is not any solid foundation whatever for that which has been repeated over and over again, and circulated through the country for the purpose of misleading and deceiving. The Solicitor-General commented very ably on the formation of the arbitration courts. There was a regular judicial commission issued to the arbitrators to act for a certain district, and the summons was headed "Arbitration Court," just like the title of any other tribunal; as for example "Insolvent Court." It was idle to say that there was any analogy between those proceedings and what took place in awards, which were made rules of court, to be carried into effect by the constituted authorities, while the judges sanctioned by the Repeal Association were only responsible to that body. Having referred to other proceedings, the learned counsel went on to remark that during all this period the corruption of the soldiery had never been lost sight of, and, accordingly, after the *Nation* had published the article entitled "The Morality of War," Mr. Barrett, on the 28th of August, published the article, "The Duty of a Soldier." The two traversers had the common design of inducing the soldiers, when called upon to check an outbreak, to decline doing so. Mr. O'Connell declared in several of his speeches, that while he lived there should be no outbreak, but that after his death he left to others to pursue their own line of conduct. This was a pretty exposition of his opinion of the state of the country, and of the danger which would be the result of the agitation. Mr. O'Connell had thought fit to put in his address to the people to tell them he had the authority of the "Tory Lord Chief Justice for saying that the law had done every thing for the landlord." A more monstrous preversion of the real facts of the case could not have taken place, because on the authority alluded to—Delap v. Leonard, the Lord Chief Justice only referred to one particular act as being in favour of the landlord; and even the decision of the Court was in favour of the tenant.

FRIDAY.—TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

On Friday morning the Solicitor-General resumed his address to the jury, which, it will be recollected, he commenced on the morning of Wednesday, and occupied the entire of that day and Thursday in continuing. On the morning of Friday the learned solicitor took up the history at the Mullaghmast great assembly, and carefully narrated all the striking features of that important gathering, including the speeches before and after dinner—the handbill sold among the people—the military costume of the musicians—and parading of the people, &c. Next he addressed himself to the preparations for the meditated Clontarf re-union—the famous repeal cavalry advertisement—and other circumstances connected with the last of the "monster" meetings. He referred to the history of the battle of Clontarf, as given in the *Pilot* newspaper, and finally observed upon the good service which the proclamation had done in arresting the course of Mr. O'Connell's proceedings. The learned gentleman having gone through all the evidence given for the Crown, submitted to the jury that they had fully made out the case. He made a few observations on the evil consequences which had resulted to the country from this long-continued agitation. He endeavoured to expose the total want of analogy between the circumstances of Ireland now and those which existed in 1782—the period so constantly referred to by Mr. O'Connell; this and other presumed fallacies of the great agitator he comented on, and finished with a brief but emphatic appeal to the Jury. He concluded at half-past twelve o'clock, when the Judges rose and retired.

At one o'clock the Court resumed, and the Chief Justice proceeded to charge the Jury.

THE CHARGE.

The Chief Justice commenced by saying, that it now fell to him to make such observations as occurred to him, upon the manifold circumstances of this very important case, and he was happy to say, that in conference with all his learned brethren of the bench, there was a concurrence existing between them upon the subject matter which he would lay before them. He then proceeded to state the charges in the indictment, and to set forth the law as it appeared applicable to this particular case. He dwelt at very great length on this branch of the subject—going through a great number of the cases cited by counsel on either side, and ultimately concluding with what he conceived to be the settled law of the country on the subject of conspiracy. He then commenced his review of the evidence, with the various cards of membership issued and made use of by the Loyal National Repeal Association, commenting upon them in such a way as could not fail to convey to the jury that more was meant than met the eye in the several devices and figures printed upon them. By this time the hour of five had struck, and his lordship announcing that he could not finish his charge this evening, the Court adjourned to next morning.

SATURDAY.—TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

At ten o'clock this morning the Chief Justice resumed his charge. Before entering upon his task, he said he wished that in anything he had stated on the preceding day it should be distinctly understood, that though he was not satisfied with the authorities cited to him by Mr. Fitzgibbon, he did not mean to say anything disrespectful towards that gentleman, and that, moreover, he entertained much esteem for his professional talents and private character. He then resumed his comments upon the evidence, by observing upon the large funds and flourishing exchequer acquired and maintained by the repeal association, and generally upon the power, organisation, and discipline to which that society had been carried. He next called the attention of the jury to the paper which it had promulgated, called "Plan for the renewed working of the Irish Parliament"—and said that what it proposed was a *revolution*, and that it was sought by the association, not as a matter of *petition* but of *demand*. He would next proceed to review some of the means by which this demand was to be enforced. This took him to the monster meetings, and to these, accordingly, he next proceeded to address himself—begining at Mullingar and ending at Mullaghmast. He considered it to be the most important of all the repeal demonstrations, as showing what the real intent and disposition of the traversers was. He then referred to the case of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, as distinguished from that of the other traversers—and made some observations calculated to induce the jury to think more favourably of him than of the other parties accused, in some respects. He, however, adverted rather strongly to one speech of a very inflammatory character, delivered by the rev. gentleman at the repeal association, which he seemed to think identified him, in point of intent, fully with the other traversers. He next referred to the evidence which connected Mr. Duffy with the rest of the traversers, beginning with an article in the *Nation*, entitled, "Something is Coming." These publications seemed conclusive as to the share taken by him in the confederacy. Mr. Barrett was next connected with the conspiracy by his publications in the *Pilot*. He then proceeded to animadvert upon the establishment of the repeal arbitration courts, their tendency, and their illegality, and concluded as follows:—"Gentlemen, you are called on in the first place, to pronounce whether these traversers, or any, or which, did conspire and agree to raise dissension in her Majesty's subjects, or hatred or unlawful opposition to the Government and constitution; secondly, you are called on to pronounce whether these traversers, or any, or which of them, did conspire and agree to raise disaffection among the Queen's subjects, especially those in Ireland, against their fellow-subjects in England; thirdly, you will have to decide whether any or each of the traversers conspired to effect changes in the constitution of the country by a demonstration of physical force; lastly, whether they, or any of them, agreed to bring the courts of judicature, established by law, into disrepute, and induce the subjects of the Queen to submit their disputes to other tribunals. Every person accused must be deemed innocent till the contrary is proved. The defendants plead their innocence, on the ground that they had a right to do the several things given in evidence, and no criminal intent. If it should be your opinion that they had no criminal intention in the acts proved against them, you would be bound to acquit them; but if, upon the other hand, you should be of opinion that those were not the real objects of the defendants, and that whatever their real designs might be, they had the criminal intentions attributed to them by the prosecution, and be satisfied that the traversers acted in concert in furtherance of those intentions, you will be bound to find them guilty. You have been pressed by arguments appealing to your feelings, and sometimes to your apprehensions—you have been addressed by a greater number of persons of ability than accused persons ever before had the advantage of, and nothing was omitted that could possibly strengthen their case. Gentlemen, you are by law indifferent—you are to be biassed by nothing but the oath you have taken, which is, that you will give a verdict according to the evidence—that is your duty. And to enable you to do that I never saw a jury who, during a long trial, extending over a period of three weeks, paid such individual attention to the case, the evidence that has been laid before you, and the several gentlemen that addressed you on either side. I feel perfectly certain that you will decide conformably to the dictates of your reason and of conscience; and I do trust that the Lord who rules over all will enlighten and direct you. I have now no more to say."

At the conclusion of this address, the Jury retired to their chamber, having been informed by the Chief Justice that they could not be allowed to separate. Great excitement now prevailed in the court, and in reply to Mr. Henn, the Chief Justice said he would take a note of the objection raised as to there being no evidence of any act done in the county or city of Dublin. After considerable suspense, and after the Judges had gone in and out of court, waiting the arrival of the foreman of the Jury to pronounce the verdict, he at length appeared at twenty minutes past nine to say that the Jury were not yet ready At ten minutes to eleven, Mr. Justice Crampton again entered the court, and the Jury were called to their box.

The Foreman said: My Lord, are we to give our verdict on each count of the indictment?

Judge Crampton: If you please, gentlemen.

Foreman: Are we obliged to give our verdict on every count?

Judge Crampton: Yes.

Foreman: Whether we agree or not?

Judge Crampton: Yes; but you must understand me. If you are agreed upon each count, or upon all the counts, your are only to say not guilty or guilty; if you agree upon some, you will state those upon which you are agreed, and the names of the traversers with respect to whom you have agreed.

Foreman: And take no notice of others?

Judge Crampton: Oh, gentlemen, there ought to be a finding on the whole of them.

The jury then withdrew, and at twenty minutes past eleven, for the third and last time that night, they came into court.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to call on the jury for their verdict. He said: Gentlemen, have you all agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman; Yes. (Great sensation in the Court.)

The finding of the jury was then handed to the clerk of the Crown, which that officer read aloud:—

On the first count, no finding.

On the second count, no finding.

On the the third count, you say that Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavin Duffy, are guilty.

On the fourth count, you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Mathew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Charles Gavan Duffy, and Thomas Tierney, are guilty.

On the sixth count you say nothing.

On the seventh count, you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Mathew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Charles Gavin Duffy, are guilty.

On the eighth count, no finding.

On the ninth count, no finding.

On the tenth count, you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Mathew Ray, Thomas Steele, John Gray, and Charles Gavin Duffy, are guilty.

On the eleventh count there is no finding, but merely the foreman's signature for self and fellow-jurors.

Mr. Justice Crampton: You must take your verdict back, for in the present state it is imperfect in some of the counts, in respect to which you have come to no conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the traversers. It is your duty to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty; and if you cannot come to an agreement on any count or counts, you ought to say so in your verdict.

Considerable discussion now ensued relative to the points of law which the jury were compelled to consider, the end of the matter being that the unfortunate jurymen were sent back, and from their not being prepared by twelve o'clock with their verdict in due form, the Court was obliged to adjourn, as the verdict would be disputed by the traversers if received on Sunday morning. Thus, though the spirit of the verdict was known, the form of presenting it was deferred until

MONDAY, TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton, and Mr. Justice Crampton, took their seats on the bench a little after nine o'clock. The traversers arrived at an early hour.

Mr. O'Connell, who was accompanied by his son Daniel and Mr. W. S. O'Brien, took his seat at the table of the Queen's Counsel.

Mr. J. O'Connell appeared in his professional robes amongst the juniors, while the rest sat at the traversers' bar.

Mr. Justice Crampton minutely detailed to his brother Judges what took place on Saturday evening, subsequent to their leaving the court at half-past five o'clock, and accounted for the difficulty which the jury experienced respecting the first and second counts, by observing that they contained five distinct issues, upon which there should be five distinct findings, and did not, therefore, admit of a general finding. Having briefly described the nature of the issues involved in the several counts, and pointed out in what respects they differed from one another, his lordship suggested that the proper course to adopt would be to put these issues before the jury in the distinct form in which he had now explained them.

The jury were then called into court; the suggestion of his lordship was acted on; they retired, and returned at ten o'clock with their verdict, to the reception of which Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, objected, on the ground that one of the jurors was described on the panel as "John Rigby," though he himself had declared that his name was "John Jason Rigby."

The Attorney-General observed, that Mr. Rigby had been sworn as "John Rigby," and that particular notice was made of the fact at the time by the Crown.

A note having been taken of the objection—

The Clerk of the Crown read the issue, which has already appeared in the *Herald*.

The verdict having been recorded, the Chief Justice thanked the Jury for the patient attention they had bestowed, for nearly a month, upon this unprecedented case, admitted the loss and injury it must have been to them, regretted that the Court did not possess the power of granting them compensation (which the foreman, in delivering the verdict applied for), and dismissed them.—Mr. Moore, on the part of the traversers, demanded a copy of the verdict. The Chief Justice directed that it should be furnished, and the Clerk of the Crown immediately adjourned the Court to the first day of next term, when it will be in the power of the Crown to call for judgment upon the traversers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

2618 SHEEP, IN THE MORETON BAY DISTRICT,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 31st INSTANT,

Immediately after the sale of the Cottage of Bradley.

The following fine woolled sheep, late the property of John Uhr, Esq., now depasturing at the

BRISBANE STATION, MORETON BAY DISTRICT,

IN CHARGE OF E. D. UHR, ESQ.

1200 Ewes, more or less
600 Wethers, ditto
818 Young stock, ditto, being the increase of 1844.
2618 Head, (more or less.

The Ewes are TUPPED *by superior Rams, and will lamb in September and October.*

The WOOL from the above SHEEP has always fetched the highest average price of the day, and they will be sold WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 1119

BOTTLED ENGLISH FRUITS, JUST ARRIVED AND IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of Charlotte-place and George-street,

THIS DAY, 31st JULY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty dozen assorted bottled fruits, in fine condition, in 1½ to 3 dozen cases.

Terms at sale. 1360

TO MILLINERS, HABERDASHERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 1st AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock.

Two cases, containing handsome and richly sewed and tamboured jacconet and muslin collars, capes, shawls, handkerchiefs, cuffs, trimmings, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1335

TO DRAPERS, PARTIES SHIPPING TO THE ADJACENT COLONIES, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on

THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST,

At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One case hosiery, consisting of women's white cotton hose, women's black worsted hose, women's black cotton hose, men's brown half hose, children's white and grey merino socks, men's cotton braces, &c.
Two cases rich mousseline de laine dresses
One bale 10-4 blankets, suitable for the New Zealand trade
One bale spotted Guernsey frocks
One bale red baize shirts
One bale white yarn and worsted frocks.
Two bales coloured counterpanes
One case small-pattern prints
One case white and coloured silecias
One small case pins, in pounds and papers
One bale Saxony flannels
One bale seining twine
One case white and coloured roll jacconets
One case brown hollands
One case checked muslins
One trunk cassimere trous
One trunk valencia waistc
Three bales white super ca
One bale unbleached calic
One case 6d. and 8d. blac doubles
One case 40 inch window
One bale Lancashire flann
One case haberdashery, ribbon, best drilled-eye 8d. plain and lutestring lutestring, 24d. satin rib braces, straps, W. B. thr

Terms at s

Postponement of Sale, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

PRINCE ALBERT BLANKETS, CHINE CHUSANS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Three bales extra superfine 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Prince Albert Blankets
One case Chinè Chusans
One case mousseline de laine Dresses.

Terms at sale. 1350

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, CABINETMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, on

THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

The following superior stock of a Cabinetmaker, about returning to Europe, viz.:—

Six hair bottom chairs and two arms
Six chests drawers
Three very superior wardrobes
Four cheffoniers
Two loo tables
Two telescope tables
Three hair-cloth sofas
Three spring seat easy chairs
One secretary, or writing desk
Twelve Trafalgar chairs, and two arms
Twelve fix-seat hair-bottom chairs, and two arms
Two dozen cane-seated chairs, and four arm
Four table chairs
Two pair D tables
Two four-post polished bedsteads
One bidet bedsteps
One inclosed washhand-stand, with drawers
And a variety of other furniture, china, &c. &c., &c.

The same will be on view on Wednesday, next, the public are therefore respectfully invited to view the same, the articles being of the best description, and finished in a superior style.

Terms, cash 1161



TO STAND,

AT MORETON BAY, this season, the thoroughbred Horse

MENTOR,

By Toss, out of Penelope. Mentor is a bright bay, strong boned, and exceedingly compact, a sure foal-getter, and has always been considered one of the fastest horses in the colony. His performances are well known to all on the turf; and in May he carried away the two head prizes at Moreton Bay, carrying 11 st. 11 lbs. for two-mile heats.

TERMS.—For a single mare, £3 10s, and 5s. groomage. All above three mares, £3 3s, and 5s. groomage.

MENTOR will stand at Brisbane until October, and afterwards at the Station of Messrs. E. and C. J. M'Kenzie, Kilcoy. Good paddocks furnished, and every care taken of mares, both at Brisbane and the Station, but no responsibility incurred. Payment of the service of the horse to be made previous to the removal of the mares.

Brisbane, July 10. 74

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, July 31, 1844.*